

Commerce

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

NUMBER 23

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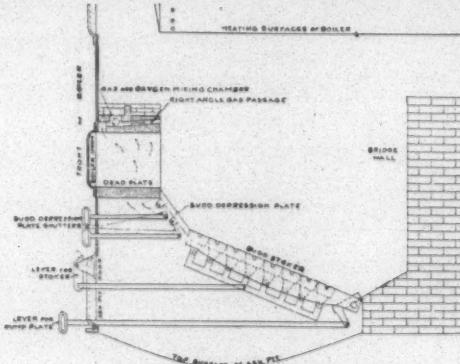
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BULLETIN NO. 4

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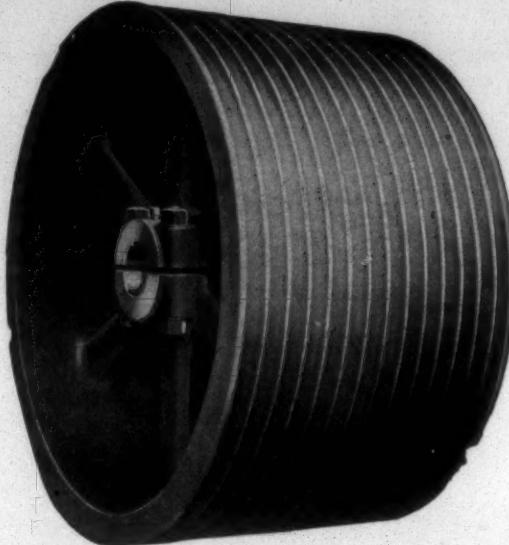
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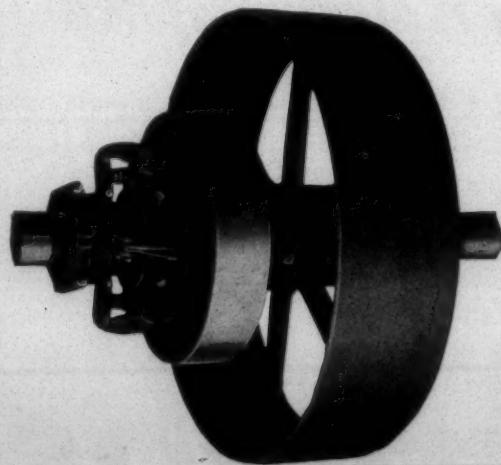
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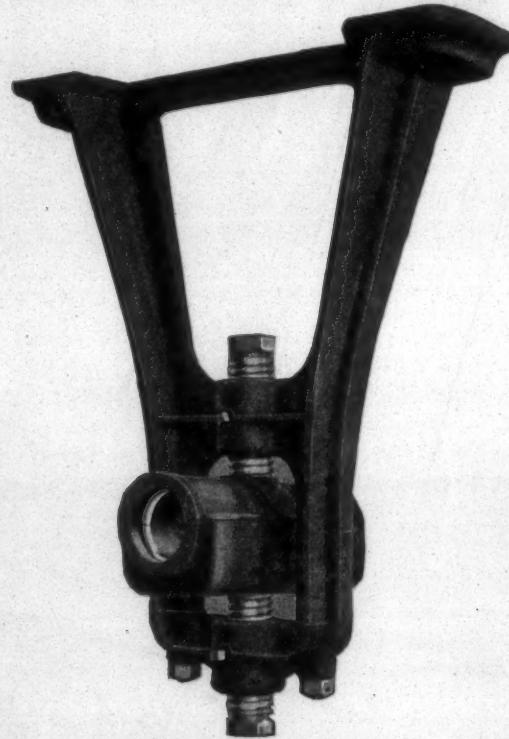
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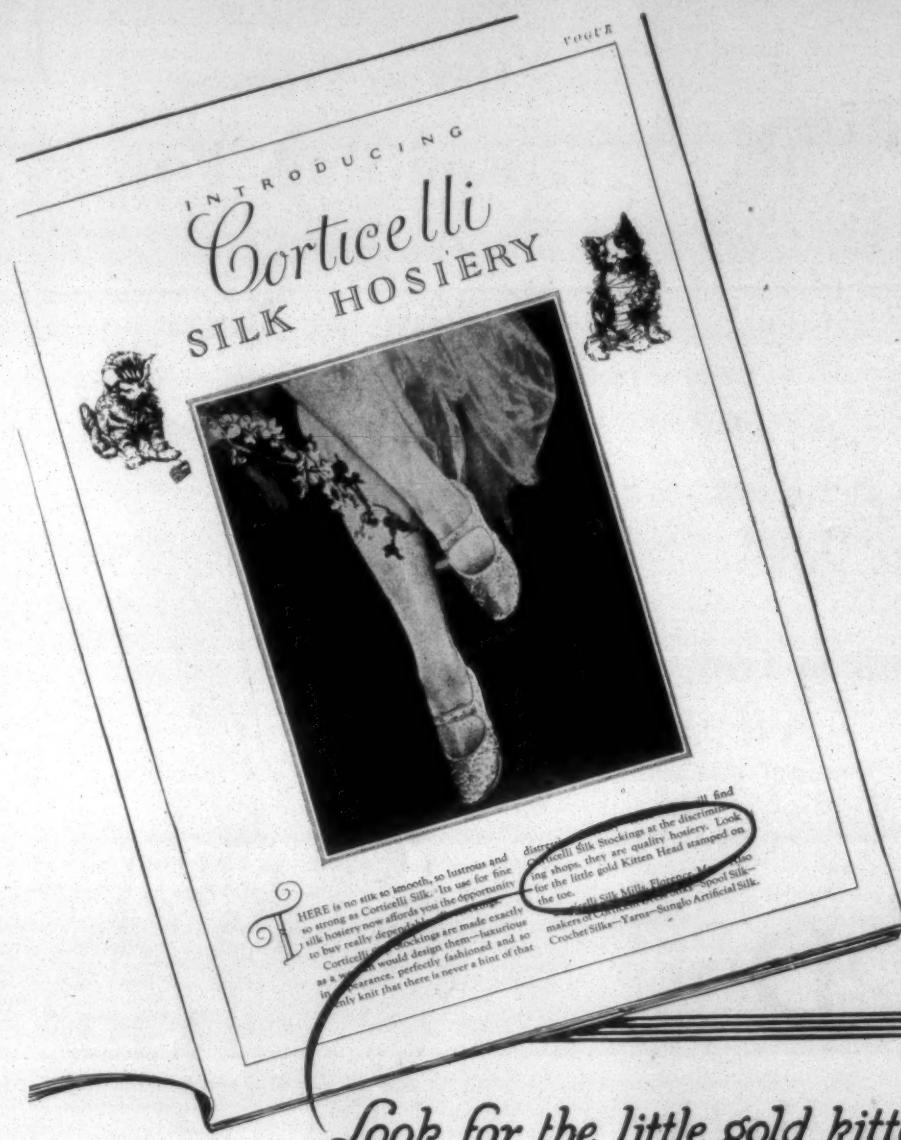
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Southern Plant of Saco-Lowell Shops

The illustration herewith shows the new Southern plant of the Saco-Lowell Shops, at Charlotte, N. C. The plant comprises the general Southern offices of the Company and a repair and supply department for the Southern territory, extending from Baltimore South and West.

This company has for more than twenty years maintained in Charlotte a shop for repairing and reclothing cards. This shop has for several years occupied three floors of the Southern Power Company building. The new plant provides for doubling the capacity of this repair shop, with greatly improved facilities and equipment.

The new plant is arranged to extend this repair work to other lines of textile machinery than cards, as conditions warrant, being planned to ultimately take care of the full line of machinery manufactured by Saco-Lowell.

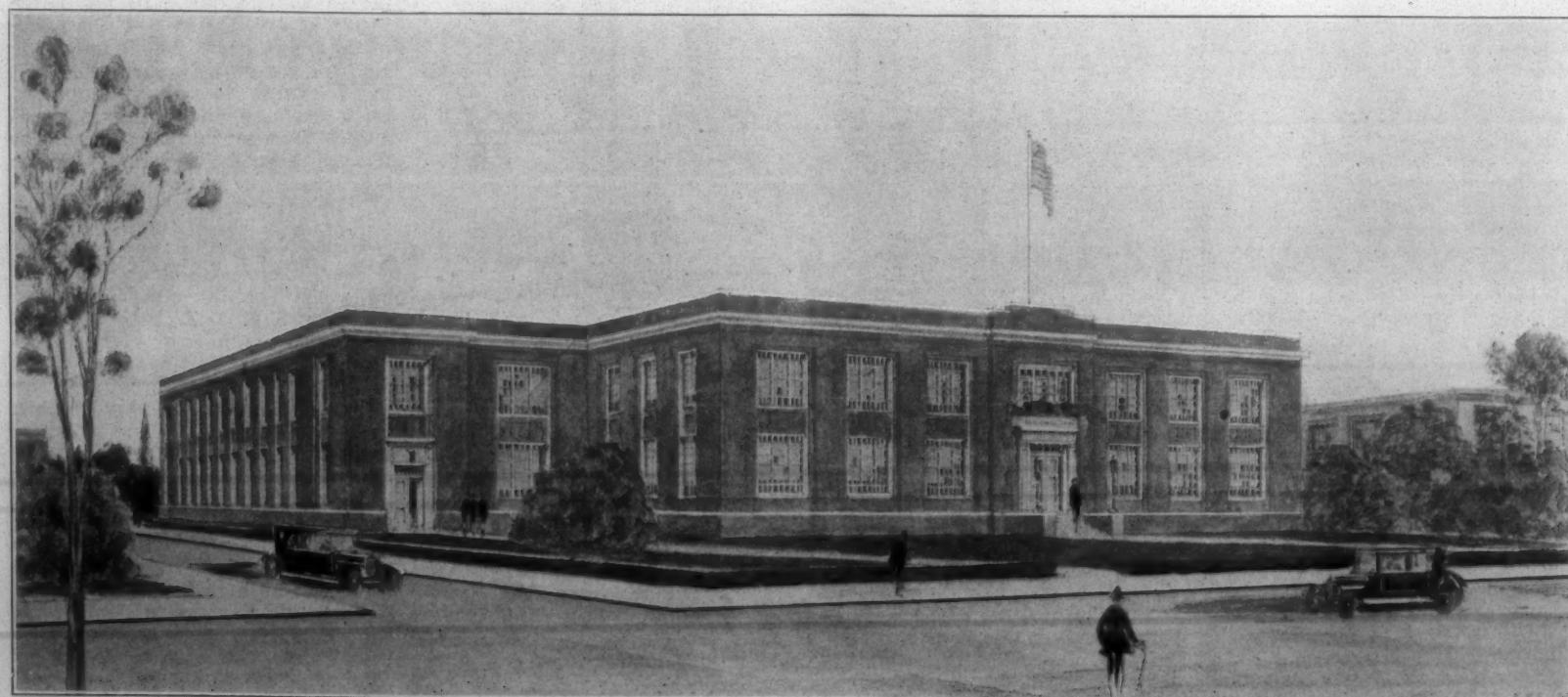
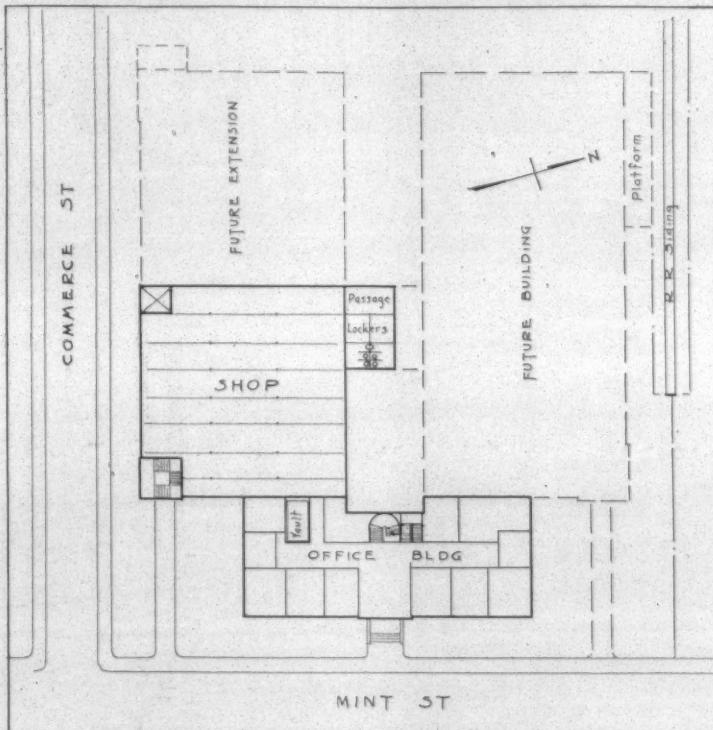
An entirely new departure comprised in this plant is a supply or repair part distribution depot for picking, carding and spinning machinery, and other machines built by this company, the Saco-Lowell Shops being the first builders of this line of machinery to plan to handle repairs in the South.

The Company believes that this of development and are laying their growth of this department. Plans supply depot has great possibilities plans carefully for the future have already been drawn, the necessary land being included in the present site, for very extensive additions to this part of the plant, as this business develops and the mills come to appreciate the great value to them of having large stocks of repair and supply parts carried in the South.

The repair and supply department will be supplemented by an efficient corps of service men, trained in the operation and repair of textile machinery. The Company plans to build up on its present equipment and force a service department of inestimable value to the mills, with the finest possible equipment and competent, efficient men. This department is really the heart of the new Charlotte plant, around which all else is being planned.

The office building will house in a comfortable and adequate way, the general Southern business of the Saco-Lowell Shops, the oldest and largest builders of textile machinery in this country, including the selling force, the erection department and the office force of the repair and supply department. It is planned to be an up-to-date home for the Southern personnel of the

(Continued on Page 24.)



Saco-Lowell Shops, Repair and Supply Department and General Southern Offices, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Dye Testing

A superintendent of a cotton mill or any kind of a textile mill need not be a professional dyer in order to efficiently supervise the production of colored fabrics in his mill, but it is quite important that he be competent to test the colors in order to determine their ability to stand the tests that they are going to be put when the goods reach the commission house, the clothing manufacturer or the retailer.

It is becoming a fixed custom for the big stores and the tailoring establishments to put colored fabrics to a test to ascertain if the dye is fast to rubbing, washing, light and general wear. Some of the big houses dealing in fabrics or manufacturing them into wearing apparel send samples out to the textile experts for an analysis of the dye and the texture. This custom developed to a high degree during and after the war as a result of the necessity of the cotton and woolen mills employing dyestuffs which could not be guaranteed as had been the case when German dyes were available. Consequently a superintendent who for years before the war did not find it necessary to test the colors of the goods dyed in his mill, for the reason that the colors could be relied upon as being fast, discovered that in order to retain the reputation of the mill for turning out fast colors on the colored fabrics, he must test practically all new shades or take the chance of having the goods returned or complained about because of the colors fading. Therefore in this article we will explain the principal color testing method.

Fastness to Light.

One of the most important of the tests of colored cloths or yarns is that of light. Sometimes a sample is hung on a peg in the open air where the rays of the sun may reach it and the wind blow on it day after day for a period of a week or more. It is then compared with a sample of the same fabric which has not been thus exposed and the difference in shade, if any, noted. A good way to make a like test is to place a sample on a piece of board as in Figure 1 and then lay a thickness of black paper across on one half. On the top of this black paper there should be a strip of oiled paper, as shown in the drawing at the right. Common brass fasteners may be used at the corners of the sample and the papers to retain them in place as the combination must remain in this order during the exposure to the light, sun and wind. While results can be determined in a few days, particularly if the dye is weak, it may be necessary to expose the sample a week or a month or even more, to get a definite idea of what is going to happen to the color when in actual service. Another method of applying the light test is to put the samples in the sun beneath a piece of common glass.

The Stoving Test.

Almost any kind of enclosed sheet metal chamber about a foot square, or a kettle or other utensil of equal capacity, will do for use in the so called stoving test. Sulphur is placed in the bottom of the chamber or the kettle as shown in the sectional view of the interior in Figure 2. The

they can be designated as fast. Sometimes the test with chloride of lime or with sulphur is extended over a longer period than necessary, in which case even the best dyes will lose their original color. More colors will hold under the stoving test than under the chloride test, but when a sample is left under the

plan as that adopted by the washerwoman in the home laundry. Almost anyone can use the washing test in a commission house, a clothing factory, a dry goods store or a tailor shop. Consequently the superintendent of the mill running on colored goods may adopt just such tests for his dyes as he knows the goods are going to be put to the washing tests in the markets.

But instead of washing a sample in a basin or pail of soap and water for a number of successive days, the superintendent can watch the progress of the goods in the scouring, fulling, steaming and finishing departments where the washing test is carried out even more thoroughly than would be possible by the hand method.

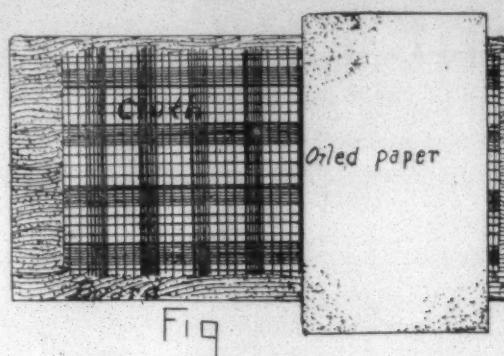
Fastness to Perspiration.

The extensive use of colored fabrics for golf, tennis, polo, riding and general sporting purposes in which the wearer develops perspiration through intensive exercise, has resulted in the merchants manufacturing and selling these goods resorting to what they call a perspiration test to see if the colors are going to run or bleed under the arms, around the waist, or in any place where perspiration generates on the person and is likely to impregnate the fabric and loosen the dye. There appears to be but one way to apply the perspiration test and that is to actually wear a garment made of the goods to be tested, and see if the organic acids contained in the perspiration affect the dyes in the garment worn next the skin.

The Acid Test.

An acid mixture of about five per cent sulphuric acid, 12 per cent Glauber's salts and 83 per cent water makes an effective bath for a dye test of cloth. Figure 3 is a drawing of the interior of a little home-made acid testing device constructed just large enough to run a sample of cloth through the bath rollers B and C. The top roller is fitted with its shafts in holes bored through the sides of the box, while the shafts of the lower roller turn in holes cut in the pieces of tin soldered inside of the little tin tank at D. D.

The tin tank, which is represented by the black lines inside the box, contains the acid bath through which the sample of cloth is repeatedly drawn by the action of the rollers as the latter are turned by means of the crank shown attached to the top roller. This is better than pushing parts of a sample of cloth down into a bowl or tank of acid bath, for the latter method always results unsatisfactory owing to impossibility of getting the air out of any batch of fabric which is forced in bulk fashion into a bath. By the roller system of immersion the sample is carried openly and evenly into the bath where every part can be reached by the liquid, whereas in the bulk system the folds and laps of the cloth interfere and absorb the acid irregularly.



Fig

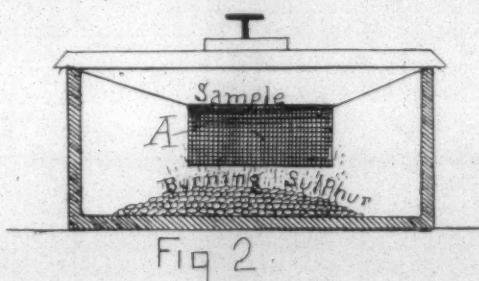


Fig 2

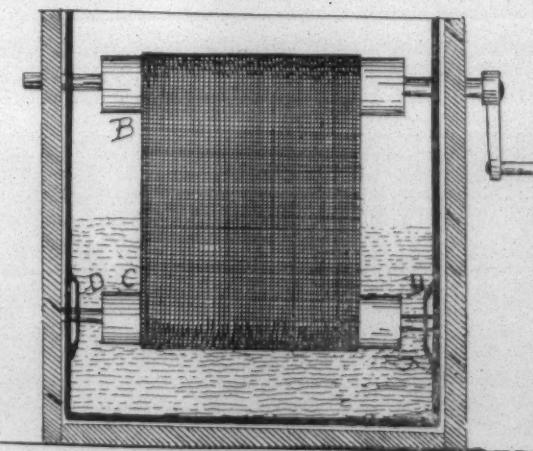


Fig 3

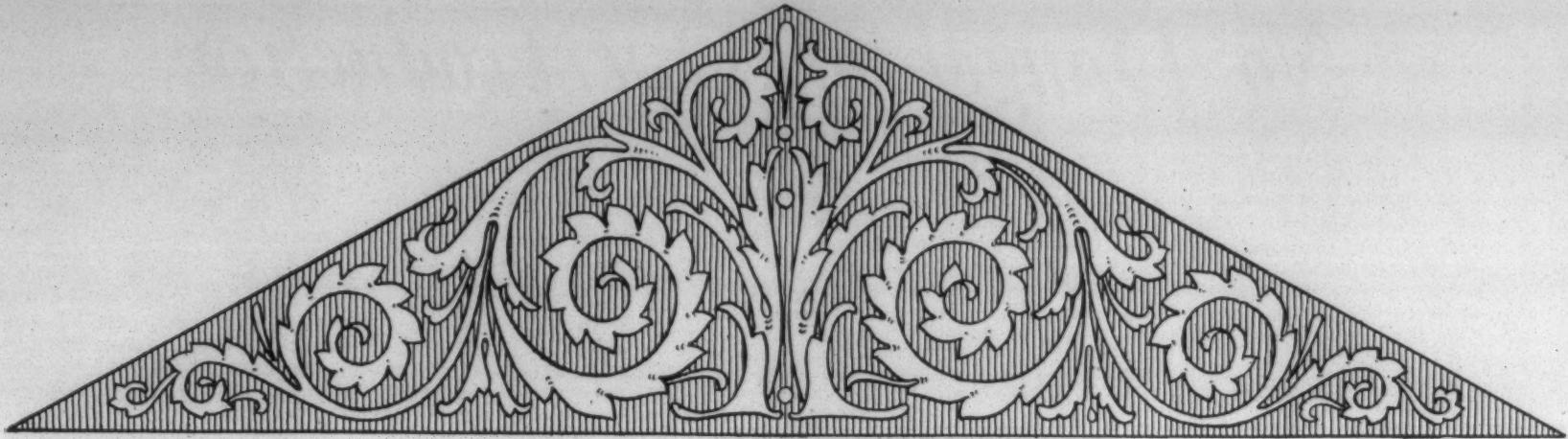
sample to be tested for the fastness of its color to stoving is suspended on a wire or string fastened across the top as shown at A.

The fumes of the burning sulphur impregnate the sample and the dye receives a test for its durability in a period of about twenty hours. That is, if the color holds good after twenty hours, it can be decided as firmly fixed. The chlorine test is in the same class with the stoving test, and consists in placing the sample in a solution of chloride of lime of 2 degrees Twaddle for several hours. If the colors hold during this time

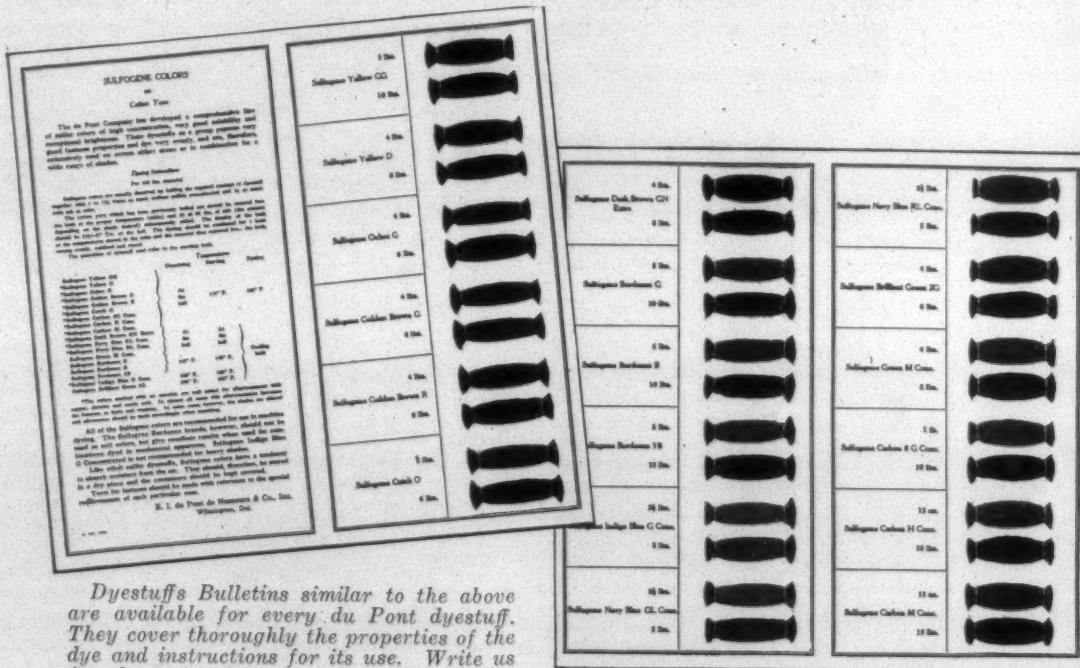
influence of either for more than twenty-four hours, the person conducting the test should not be surprised to observe a general disintegration of both color and texture. Judgment has to be used in testing any dye, and generally good judgment comes only from experience.

The Washing Test.

Next to the light test, it is easy to understand that the washing test for determining the fastness of colors, is the most popular. It is easy to conduct and understand for the operation involves the application of soap and water to the sample by

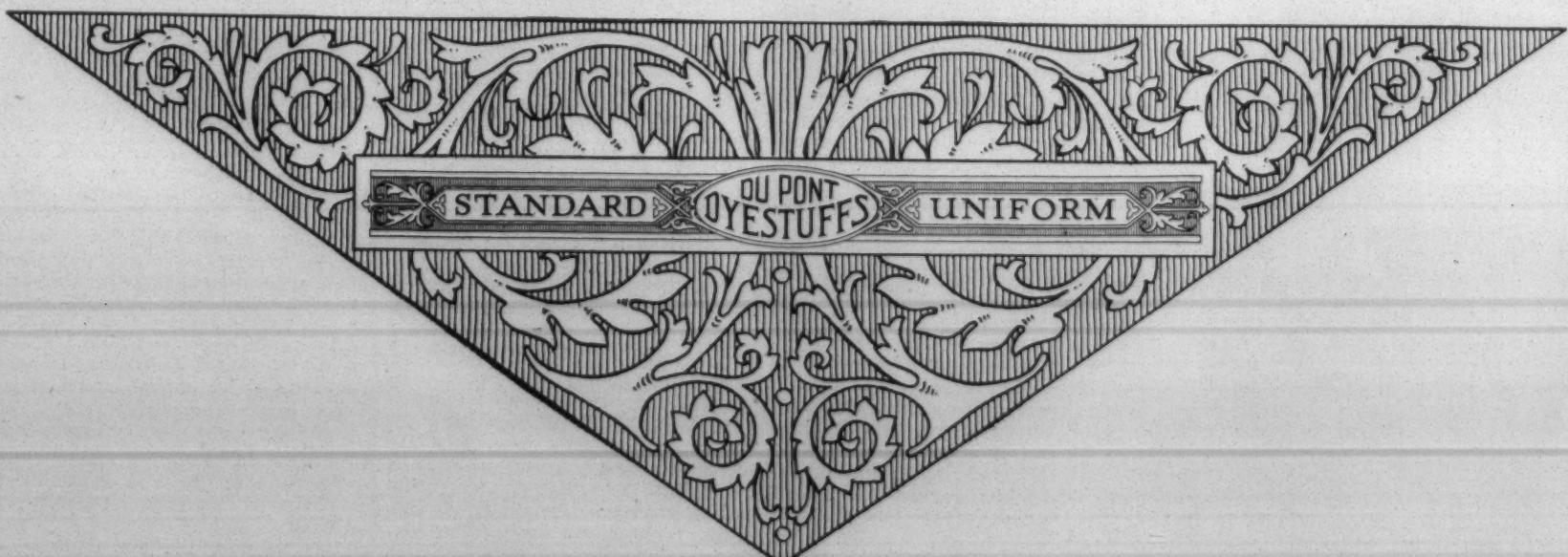


Technical Service to Dyestuffs Users



Dyestuffs Bulletins similar to the above are available for every du Pont dyestuff. They cover thoroughly the properties of the dye and instructions for its use. Write us for those covering colors in which you are interested.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



No Danger of Overproduction

Intimating that there is no likelihood of an overproduction of cotton cloths in this country for the present. Robert Amory, of Amory, Brown & Co., and president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, made an interesting analysis of the situation at the meeting of the Dress Fabric Jobbers' Association in New York.

The question of the possibility of overproduction has come up repeatedly in discussion of buyers with sellers. Mr. Amory's analysis brings out some pertinent facts that have never been assimilated in such impressive fashion and which place the cotton industry in an entirely new light.

He outlines the increase in the number of cotton cloth looms in the United States from 1904 to 1921, and makes allowances for the shorter working hours that have developed in the industry. Further, consideration is given to the newer phases of consumption—the mechanical trades and foreign markets. Consumption in each of these has grown tremendously—and has, in direct proportion, taken just so much volume of merchandise that is not available for the domestic market.

Mr. Amory discusses several other interesting points, in which are included stock dividends and the general undercapitalization of the industry. He describes the function of the jobber, as developed today, making it possible for the retailer to buy in small quantities, and influencing much employment through keeping mills in operation. Mr. Amory also stresses the strides made by American mills in the improvement of their products.

There is one subject on which I think you would like to have information and, to the best of my ability, I will attempt to furnish it. Is there the possibility of an overproduction of cotton cloth? asked Mr. Amory.

On the question of production of cotton cloth, it is often asked whether there was overbuilding of mills during the war and the 1919 boom. The following figures are of great interest on this point:

Cotton Cloth Looms in the U. S. (U. S. Census.)

Year	Northern States	Southern States	Total
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
1904-09	10.5	15	12.0
1909-14	*4.0	18	4.5
1914-19	*12.0	*1	*7.2
1919-21	0.5	4.9	2.5

rectory and these gains were added to the 1919 census figure. It is noticeable that the rate of increase in 1920 was much less than from 1904 to 1914.

It must be considered that the hours of operation of cotton mills in the United States have been steadily reduced. In 1900 many mills in the country ran 66 to 72 hours a week. The shortest work week up to 1909 was 58 hours. This has been steadily reduced until 1919 in Massachusetts the working hours are limited to 48, due to a law preventing women operatives from working longer. This deduction in hours has had a tremendous effect on capacity and the following table is worked out as an attempt to show the real gains in capacity of production of cotton cloth for all United States mills:

Gain in Capacity for Cloth.

Year	North- ern States	South- ern States	Total
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
1904-09	10.5	15	12.0
1909-14	*4.0	18	4.5
1914-19	*12.0	*1	*7.2
1919-21	0.5	4.9	2.5

*Loss.

The year 1914 was one of depressed business and a bad year for exporting. Owing to the post-war boom, the year 1919 was unusually good. It is very interesting to note that in the year 1922 exports were at the rate of \$10,000,000. The figures show pretty clearly that from 1909 to 1919 the maximum capacity for production of cotton cloth in the United States was reduced 3 per cent, in spite of the population increasing 15 per cent and exports increasing 80 per cent. There was a tremendous increase in per capita purchasing power in this period. A large number of looms were diverted from clothing fabrics to socalled mechanical fabrics, such as fabrics for rubberizing for use as auto tops, etc.

Consumption by Mechanical Trades.

From 1919 to 1921, the available figures are not as accurate but it appears that, allowing for the supposed expansion of industry during 1919-1920, the capacity for production of cotton cloth in 1921 was still one-half of 1 per cent less than in 1909 and that out of this capacity had come the tremendous increase in fabrics for mechanical purposes and in exports.

From 1914 to 1921, there is an actual loss in capacity for production of cloth of 2.3 per cent, while the gain in exports is 69.4 per cent. In other words, the available production of cloth in 1921 for domestic uses, other than rubberizing, etc., is undoubtedly considerably less than in 1914. In the meantime, the population has increased about 12 per cent. It appears evident the production of cotton cloth, as handled

tries when their products were in stock of the Standard Oil Co., of such great demand from 1916 to New Jersey, at \$250, the price quoted before the stock dividend was declared, they would be wiser if not richer men. According to their contention, this stock dividend of 400 per cent would have enriched them to the extent of \$1,000, they would now be \$40 out of pocket. A congressman who had passed through that experience would not be pratting so glibly about stock dividends being income?

Explaining Slow Mill Expansion.

A cotton mill is an expensive piece of apparatus and the annual sales are less than the cost of the mill. You, knowing the value of turnover, can appreciate what that means. A trading business can sell cheap, buy again, and by volume at a small margin of profit make good money. A mill cannot rapidly increase its volume, and, when once its product is sold, it cannot turn around and increase its volume further, without adding to plant, which requires large capital outlay and about two years in time.

Mills, like jobbers, run on an infinitely small profit margin. There is a story of a man named Green who lived in Fall River, Mass. He was not in the cotton mill business but was interested in several mills and knew their costs. For many years he ran a mill, on paper—every Monday morning he bought cotton and every Friday afternoon he sold his imaginary cloth, 38 1-2 inch, 64x60, 5.35, at the prevailing market. After 20 to 30 years he found that his imaginary mill had lost money. This, in spite of the fact that the real mills, whose costs he had used, had paid dividends with fair regularity and had increase their plants and their surpluses. This is only an illustration of the well-known fact that mills making staple cotton goods make their profits largely through merchandising exactly as does the jobber; in other words, by buying their cotton when it is cheap and selling when the price is higher. There is very seldom a manufacturing profit in staple cotton goods figured on the replacement cost of cotton.

The mills are further handicapped through the fact that, being necessarily of fair size and comparatively large capital, they are shining marks for taxation and that sort of hampering legislation which attempts to raise the standard of living by laws. All of this restricts production and raises the cost of cloth.

Dividends Give Wrong Impression.

Many of you will probably ask how, in the face of all this, mills can continue to pay dividends and have recently even joined in the wave of stock dividends. To quote from the New York Evening Post: There is much hazy thinking about the term Stock Dividend to designate the conversion of surplus into working capital. The word "dividend" is generally associated with a distribution of profits, whereas a stock dividend implies the very opposite; the profits that might have been distributed are turned back into the business. Cannot some one suggest a substitute for "stock dividend" that will be more accurate and less misleading? If only a few of the congressional most prosperous centers all is changed, the distribution of

Cotton Mills Undecapitalized.

Cotton mills have always, of necessity, been very thrifty and saving. Overhead is kept at a minimum and plants have been largely increased in the past without corresponding increase of capital. I have been informed on exceedingly good authority that the cotton mill business stands out as the most under-capitalized industry of any size in the country. For instance, the past year's dividends in one of the largest and most prosperous centers in Massachusetts averaged only \$1.50 a spindle. When you consider that the present cost of a new mill is from \$45 to \$90 a spindle, it is easy to see that this return is too low to warrant the expansion. And yet, because the mills in this center were only capitalized at \$17 a spindle, the returns of stockholders were satisfactory. Stock dividends have been declared to bring the capital more nearly in line with the actual investment in plant and liquid assets. It is obvious that dividend returns will have to be much higher than \$1.50 a spindle to warrant investment of new capital in expansion. This expansion is needed to keep pace with demand.

Avoiding Periods of Depression.

But enough about the troubles of the manufacturers, how about the jobber who distributes all this production? We can all remember the unemployment conferences of 1921. "Experts," socalled and commissions met and reported that the way to avoid periods of depression was to teach the public to buy more in bad times and less when everyone was clamoring for goods. This good advice is rather difficult for the public to follow, considering that, in bad times, many people are out of work and therefore, usually unable to buy. Well, this is one of the things for which the jobber and wholesaler exist. The jobber, with his resources and credit, can step in at such times when goods are cheap, and fill up his stocks. This acts like a balance wheel. His buying starts the machinery which gives employment. By this means his stock is in good shape and the demand, which he has helped to create by furnishing work, is sure to come and let him make a profit.

"The old time jobber accomplished a lot toward the development of the Great West. Like the service of supply of the army in France he mobilized the supplies where they were wanted. He took great risks and worked hard and those who succeeded, made good profits. Now, in Massachusetts buy a share of the

*Partly estimated.

Population		
Continental		
Total	U. S.	Yards
541,183	435,000,000	
632,963	91,972,266	381,000,000
672,754		326,000,000
692,169	105,710,620	683,000,000
709,683		552,000,000

They were taken from the United States Census as regards each point except the period of 1919 to 1921. of the demands of the people of this In this period, in order to make the country. Why did not the cotton mills increase as rapidly as other indus-

(Continued on Page 24.)

Knit Goods

The Dyeing and Bleaching of Artificial Silk Hose. Real Silk Hose and Various Mixtures of These Two Fibres

Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by W. C. Dodson.

Developed Black.

(Continued from Last Week.)

This is probably the best method of producing a fast black on Artificial silk hose. However, it is also the most expensive method both in time and actual dyeing cost. One lot usually requires about 3 hours and in some mills 5 hours. When the dyeing proper is finished the goods will be a dull bluish black or even almost a navy blue—the subsequent treatments rendering them black by actually building up a new color in the fabric:

1. Wet out goods as for Direct Black.
2. Dye as for Direct Black.
3. Rinse twice.
4. Run for 20 minutes cold with 1 to 3% Sodium nitrite 2 to 3% sulphuric acid.
5. Rinse twice.
6. Run for 20 minutes cold with 1-2% Developer D. B.
7. Rinse twice.
8. Soften at 120 F with 2-4% chip soap.

Note: It is possible to dispense with the soap rinse, but this may be left with the individual manufacturer. It no doubt produces a softer piece of goods but on the other hand any allowable shortening of time the goods are in process leaves them with fewer tangles and also possibly somewhat stronger.

Troubles and Remedies.

Blacks are the easiest shades to produce and seldom cause any trouble if handled as indicated above. However, weak shades may be produced by too little dye—too little salt or too low a temperature. Uneven shades may be produced by excessive tangling, imperfectly dissolved dye and temperature variations in different parts of the machine.

The remedies for such trouble are obvious. In dyeing both Direct and Developed Blacks, care must be taken to thoroughly wash out all chemicals between each distinct process. Sometimes in an effort to surpass in depth of shade all previous runs, a dyer will add too much dye. This results in a reddish or bronzy black and in harsh feeling goods. Follow instructions furnished by dye manufacturers, but if experimenting is necessary do so on a small scale until a satisfactory method is discovered.

Artificial Silk Plaited Over Mercerized Yarn.

As stated previously Artificial Silk

or hot liquids. Therefore, in an effort to strengthen the hose and at the same time to retain the glossy appearance of the fibre which is commonly known as plaiting (or plating) is resorted to. In this operation, carried out on the knitting machine, the artificial silk strands are knitted on the outside of the piece and mercerized cotton yarn is knitted onto the inside. This produces a serviceable and beautiful fabric.

Dyeing.

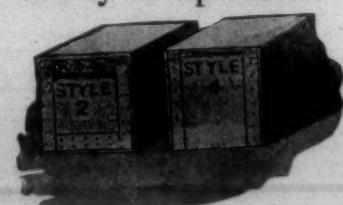
The dyeing operation is carried out in the manner given on preceding pages and generally speaking, it is easier than the dyeing of artificial silk alone. The material being stronger will stand more drastic treatment and higher temperature, but boiling should be avoided when possible. If the goods look speckled or dull when dyed, look first at the quality of the plaiting and see whether or not the mercerized yarn is perfectly covered by the silk. This is a common fault usually noticed around the double sole and heel reinforcements.

If there is a considerable variation in shade between the artificial silk and cotton, try starting the dyeing at a lower temperature, raising it slowly to 160 F or over if absolutely necessary. If this does not correct the trouble try starting at a higher temperature than usual. Also be sure that a good preliminary wetting out is secured before proceeding to dye.

Briefly the Dyeing is as follows:

1. Wet out with 2 to 4% soap at a gentle boil—20 minutes.

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Thursday, February 1, 1923

2. Shake out goods and enter into machine at 100 F.
3. Enter dye and gradually raise temperature to 150F-160 F, running at the latter temperature for 30 minutes.
4. Enter dye slowly.
5. Run until up to shade.
6. Rinse.

Sometimes best results are obtained by adding salt to the cool bath with the dye.

Dyeing Artificial Silk Which Has Been Twisted With Real Silk.

As in the case of artificial silk plaited over mercerized cotton, the tendency to improve the strength of artificial silk and to make a better appearing and better wearing stocking is shown in the twisted knitting yarns. These yarns are usually made by loosely twisting together 150 denier artificial silk and 3 to 5 strand real silk. This produces a strong

yarn and one which stands fairly high temperatures. In fact it is necessary before dyeing to thoroughly boil the knitted goods to remove the natural gum on the real silk. In the dyeing operation the temperatures run up to as high as 185 F and may even exceed this somewhat without much danger.

The reason for the higher temperatures lies in the fact that Real Silk does not take dyestuffs satisfactorily at temperatures around 140 F. The best work we have seen done on this class of material is produced in the following manner:

1. Degum or boil off for 45 minutes with 4% chip soap and 2% silicate of soda.

2. Enter dye, salt and goods into fresh cold bath and run 15 to 20 minutes cold.

3. Raise temperature to 160 F in 20 minutes and run for 20 minutes.

4. Begin taking samples and wash goods when up to shade.

The principal trouble met with on this class of work consists of imperfect matching of the two dissimilar fibres. This may be caused by an improperly mixed dye from the manufacturer; by insufficient boiling off and by imperfect control of the temperatures during dyeing.

Frequently it is necessary to "doctor" the shade by the addition of one straight color or another and sometimes by a combination of straight colors. To properly handle such work a dyer must be very capable. A great deal depends on his judgment and care and each dyer must work out his own details.

Artificial Silk Plaited Over With Real Silk.

This type of hosiery has a very good appearance and without doubt will give satisfactory service to the wearer. The reason for its introduction may no doubt be attributed to the desirer to produce a stocking with the "feel" appearance and wearing qualities of real silk but at a lower price.

The stocking is usually made by covering 150 denier artificial silk with from 3 to 6 strands of real silk and the success of such a number depends almost entirely upon good plaiting. Although this is a knitting room problem, it may be well to state that one of the best aids to good plaiting is to use a tinted real silk. In this way, imperfect plaiting is quickly and easily noticed during the knitting process.

The dyeing operation is essentially as follows:

1. Degum for 30-45 minutes at a gentle boil with 2 to 4% chip soap and 2 to 4% silicate of soda. (Both the time required and the percentage mentioned may be varied to suit local requirements.)

2. Shake out tangles and refill machine with water.

3. Raise temperature to 100 F-110 F and enter dye (you may also enter dye and salt at cold temperature) raising to 180 F in 20 to 30 minutes.

4. The best time for entering salt must be determined by trial at the individual plant. Sometimes it is entered with the dye at a cold temperature, at 100 F to 110 F, or, if it may be held out until goods have run the latter event it must be fed on slowly.

5. When all chemicals and dye are in the machine and temperature reaches around 180 F run at this point for 25 to 30 minutes and then sample, if not heavy enough and there is still dye in the solution, add 2 to 4% more salt.

Note: It is sometimes necessary to let the goods run in a cooling down bath to get all the color fixed on the goods. High temperature tends to strip off some colors rather than to put them on. Here again it is a local problem calling for judgment on the part of the dyer.

The troubles usually consist of imperfect matching of the two fibres and this may be caused by the dye mixture; by insufficient boil off; and by improper temperature control.

Artificial Silk Twisted With Wool.
In this type of hosiery the aim is not so much to strengthen the artificial silk as to produce what is called an illuminated or cross-dyed effect. That is, the wool is dyed one color while the artificial silk is left white or dyed a different color. This finds favor as so called "sport hose" and produces an attractive, satisfactory piece of goods. It is usually dyed in two separate bath.

First bath to dye wool.
1. Wet out goods with hot water gentle boil. Take out goods.
2. Charge bath with salt and dissolved dye raise to 120 F and enter goods.

3. Bring to boil in 10 to 20 minutes and boil 30 minutes.
4. Add 4 per cent acid to boiling bath and run 15 minutes longer.
5. Rinse once.

6. In new bath dye artificial silk with direct colors that do not dye wool. List of such colors can be secured from National Aniline & Chemical Company or Dupont.

The principal trouble encountered is the fulling or shrinking of the wool yarn. This is caused by too hard a boil; by an alkaline bath in any stage of the process, which usually results from the use of an alkaline soap; by too much or too vigorous rubbing or agitation in the dye bath, and by allowing the goods to lie around the mill too long before they are boarded.

The matter of off shades seldom causes any trouble owing to the nature of the mixed or cross color or desired.

This may be done by chlorine chloride of lime or peroxide. The goods are:

1. Boiled off for 20 to 30 minutes with chip soap.

2. They are entered into the bleach bath and bleached until they reach the desired degree of whiteness.

3. Rinse twice.

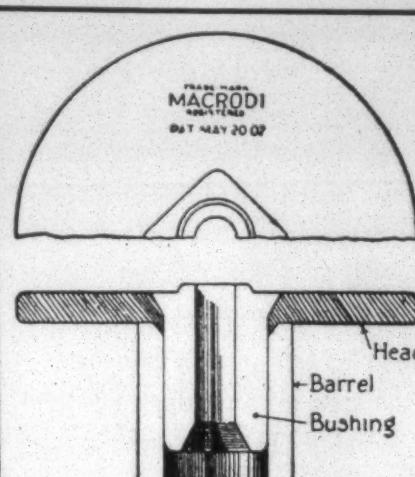
4. They are then "blued" in a fresh bath with or without soap and at 120 F for 10 to 15 minutes.

The best formula for the particular chemical used will be furnished by the bleach manufacturer.

The usual strength of a chlorine or chloride of lime bleach is 1 1/2 to 2 deg. Twaddle and the operation is carried on for 45 minutes, to one hour and 45 minutes at cold temperature.

The usual procedure for Sodium Peroxide Bleach is:

1. Boil out as for Chlorine Bleach.
2. Enter into bleach and heat same to 120 to 120 F.



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3. Run until goods have the desired whiteness.

4. Rinse twice and "blue."

Bleach Artificial Silk and Real Silk.

Whenever real silk is part of the fabric, it is necessary to bleach with either Hydrogen Peroxide or Sodium Peroxide. The usual formula is:

1. Boil off with 2 to 4 per cent chip soap and 2 to 4 per cent silicate of soda for 30 minutes at gentle boil.

2. Shake out goods and enter into Bleach bath.

4. Rinse twice and "blue."

A shorter method that gives good results is to use Hydrogen Peroxide (a liquid). The bleaching is carried out in the boil off bath. The usual formula is:

100 lbs. of goods.

10 lbs. of a good sulfonated castor oil such as Trianol-D.

5 gals. of Hydrogen Peroxide (Albone).

1½ to 2 gals. of Silicate of Soda. (This bleach bath should contain about 15 times as much water (by weight) as goods.)

Enter goods at 180 F. Bring to gentle boil in 10 minutes. Boil 45 minutes to one hour. Wash once or twice and "blue."

(Continued.)

Cotton Goods Market in Argentina.

The Argentine import trade in cotton cloth is passing through a period of mid-season dullness; but jobbers are experiencing a certain amount of sales activity, and stocks on hand are declining to the extent that they will be forced into the market in the very near future. The present outlook for large sales is not bright, as internal credits are somewhat strained and orders placed will be largely in the nature of immediate requirements. Crop reports, however, are very promising, and, if export prices remain firm for cereals and wool when they commence to move in quantities, a quickening of business will result which should be reflected in the placing of large orders for textiles in anticipation of an increased demand from the interior.

Great Britain continues to rank first as a supplier of cotton cloth to this market, with the United States holding second place. Italian manufacturers are offering serious competition, particularly in drills, duck, corduroy, and coarse sheetings popularly known in this market as "brins." Their penetration of this market is aided by a very favorable exchange situation and is believed to be only temporary. Germany has not been a serious competitor in cotton goods since the war. Brazil continues active in the sale of gambonas (cottonades) and brins, which are sold by Buenos Aires and Rosario wholesalers under their own brands. Japan is offering gray goods, but the volume of sales reported is very small. The participation of Spanish mills in this market has been greatly curtailed because of their inability to assume definite deliveries.

Great Britain leads in the sale of bleached goods (supplying approximately 90 per cent of the imports of this commodity), poplins, pongees, flannels, and percales, but the American exporters obtain the bulk of the business in gray goods, drills (Continued.)

and ducks, khaki, corduroy, voiles, organdies, and brins.

Inferior grades of cotton underwear are manufactured in large quantities in Argentina. The better qualities of knit goods, including fleece-lined underwear, are imported, the latter article coming exclusively from the United States. Italian, Spanish, Swiss, and French knit underwear is also sold in varying quantities. The woven type of underwear in both the union suit and the two-piece article has gained a foothold in the market and its use is increasing. Constant and instructive advertising has won the market for American manufacturers of this class of material to the exclusion of all others.

Competition by Argentine manufacturers of underwear is to be feared most than that of foreign manufacturers, as the quantity and quality of their merchandise is constantly improving. This industry, protected by a tariff and favored with low labor costs, is able to undersell the imported article.

The temperature winter of last year necessitated the carrying over of more than the usual amount of heavy underwear, and the placing of orders for this class of goods for the next season is not so brisk as usual. All other kinds of underwear are moving well, and this line does not seem to be affected by the inactivity that is so pronounced in the cotton-cloth trade. Late quotations show an increase in prices but without any restraining influence on the placing of new business.

Like underwear, the domestic production of the cheaper grades of cotton hosiery is almost equal to the demand, but the better grades are all imported. The market on the whole has been steady, and importers report a fair number of orders. American hosiery dominates the market for the imported article, although some competition is encountered from Italian, German, and Spanish factories. Prices are steady with the Italian and German products favored by depreciated currencies. A growing prejudice is evident against German merchandise because of poor deliveries and its failure to give satisfactory service. The turnover of hosiery has been constant, and stocks on hand appear sufficient to meet the regular requirements.

Arrivals of large quantities of yarn from the United States have not diminished the demand for this commodity. Most of the business is secured by American mills, but orders are subject to greater competition than ever before on the part of British and Italian spinners. England producers apparently have sacrificed profits to obtain a large share of the trade. Yarn stocks are ample, but native weavers and flinters are undoubtedly expecting a heavy fall trade and keep the market active. Yarn prices are rising in response to the rise of cotton in the United States. (Further information on cotton yarns is contained in Special Circular on cotton yarns is contained in Special Circular No.

88, "Cotton Yarn in the Argentine," which may be obtained by applying to the Textile Division or the district and co-operative offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

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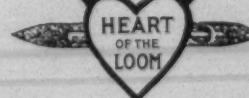
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Southern Factory

Thursday, February 1, 1923

Carded vs. Combed Tire Fabric.

An interesting discussion of the factors surrounding the tire industry's increased use of carded peeler fabric is supplied by Thomas Fallen, president of the Lion Tire & Rubber Corp., of Lafayette, Ind. The "glaring fact still confronts us," Mr. Fallen insists, "that the long staple combed cord unquestionably stands for durability and quality," but he points out that the industry has had to disregard quality, generally speaking, in order to reduce cost to the lowest possible point.

"The tire industry today, with money invested and the brains employed," he declares, "is in a deplorable condition, gauging it with many other large industries. Our slogan should be "Sell merchandise on its merits for cash."

His comments follow:

"It has been my observation and experience, that in putting carded peeler in a special branded tire it has not given the service for a standard high grade tire, but will pass for a non-guaranteed tire. Carded peeler will not stand stone bruises or hard bumps as well as a higher grade fabric, but it will take friction and skim-coat on the calender better than the longer staple cottons.

"Carded peeler cord of standard construction seems to be giving very good service to all those who are using it, no doubt, due principally to the different construction of the fabric as well as the tire.

"Many different theories have been

advanced as to why one length staple in fabric is better than the other and each advocate seems to advance a plausible argument in favor of his pet theory, but the glaring fact still confronts us, that the long staple combed cord unquestionably stands for durability and quality.

"My experience in the fabric question convinces me that nothing less in quality than combed Egyptian square woven 17 1-4 ounce can be safely used in quality fabric tires ranging from 30x3 to and including 35x5.

"With square woven Sea Island fabric we have had as high as 18,000 miles on heavy service vehicles on these sizes.

"Egyptian combed for cord tires should meet the requirements of 85 per cent of the various and varied kinds of cars on both pleasure and commercial vehicles—Sea Island seems to be a thing of the past—combed Sak is, indeed, a very excellent product as turned out for us by one of the largest mills. Several mills are today experimenting on various constructions of cord fabrics, in particular, and what will be the outcome only time and actual tests and experiments will develop the weaker and stronger points.

"As a rule, the earning capacity of the average car owners has a great deal to do with the question of demand for a good or cheap grade tire. That fact was fully demonstrated during the late war when everyone spent money lavishly; bought the best of everything regardless of the price. Then when

business depression came and many men were thrown out of work and thousands of cars put out of commission, it also reflected more or less on every channel of business life, until we found even the business and professional men compelled to resort to the purchase of cheap or repaired tires.—Daily News Record.

New Valve Allows Drying Cylinders to Heat in Thirty Seconds.

A thermostatic vacuum valve which enables drying cylinders to be heated within thirty seconds instead of one hour to an hour and a half as formerly required, is now part of the equipment on all dryers made by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new valve eliminates such objectionable features as "air pockets" or air banking in the end of cylinders. With it, the cylinders heat up evenly all over.

Mechanically, the valve is simple. The closing end opening being accomplished by the expansion and contraction of a special alloyed metal. When all the air in the cylinder has been exhausted, the temperature is at least 212 degrees. This causes the valve to close.

Should the temperature drop even one-half degree, the valve again operates and allows air to pass into the cylinder, preventing danger of collapse. Increased steam pressure forces the air out again and raises the temperature, closing the valve.

The new valve is interchangeable with all ordinary vacuum valves. "Uniform Cylinder Heating" is the title of a booklet being distributed by the Butterworth Company. It describes and illustrates the new valve in all its details.

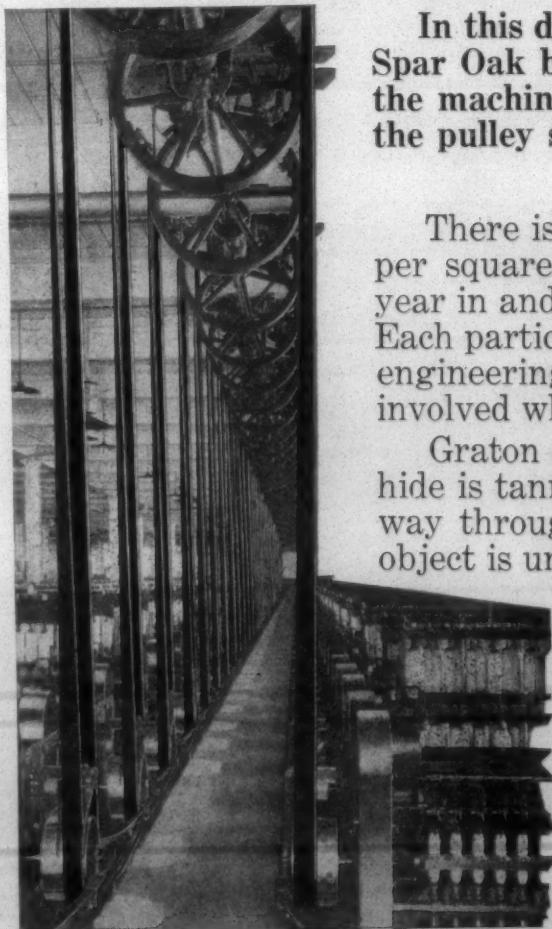
Renewed Indian Campaign Against Foreign Cloth.

Picketing of shops where foreign cloth is sold has been renewed in and around Ahmedabad, according to a report from Consul T. M. Wilson, Bombay, and will probably be extended to other sections. An active campaign for the sale of "chadar" (home spun cloth) is again being made. Added to this, the resolution passed by the Ahmedabad mill owners that "in view of the marked decline in the cost of living and continued depression in the local textile industry, the wages of operatives should be substantially reduced" has attracted considerable attention. Accumulation of stocks in several mills had led to a cessation of work for three days a week in the case of two big mills and the stoppage of a certain portion of machinery in others.

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Graton & Knight belts are the result of many years' research. The hide is tanned for the exact kind of belting it is to become, and all the way through the various processes of manufacturing, the ultimate object is under consideration.

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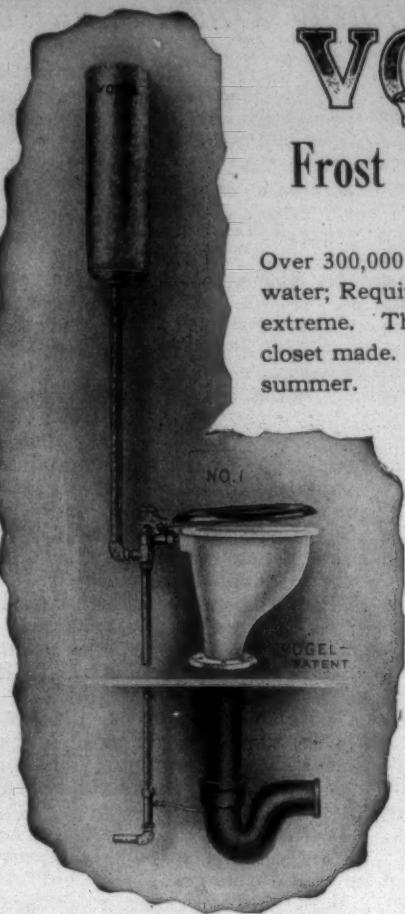
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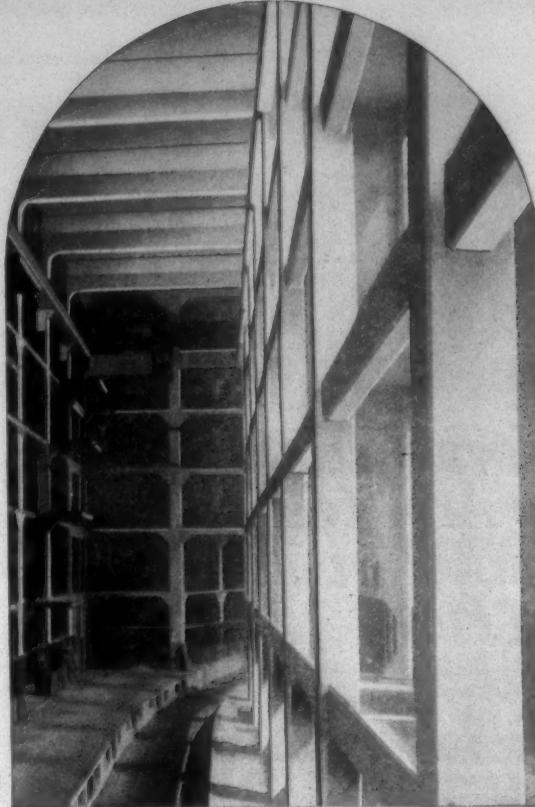
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The long life of "Union" Renewable Fuses means a bigger saving to you than you may realize. We can show you some surprising figures on fuse saving.

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"Union" Renewable Fuses, therefore, mean a double saving. We are stating a hard, cold business fact when we tell you that

The "Union" Saves More Than Any Other Renewable Fuse

They're sold by jobbers and dealers everywhere, in both Renewable and Non-Renewable types.

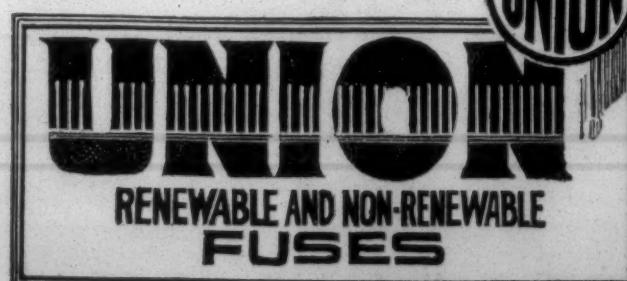
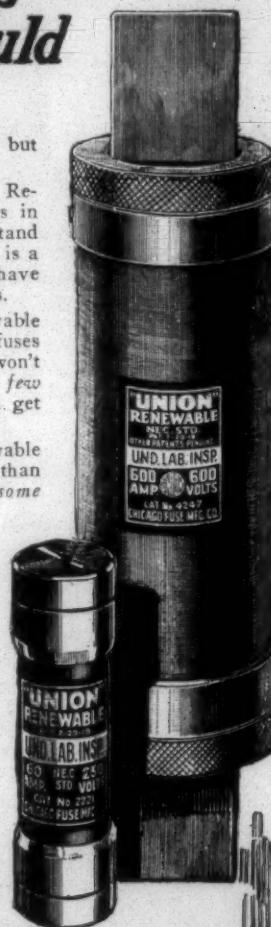
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Carding and Spinning Questionnaire

We are publishing below a very interesting questionnaire on Carding and Spinning that has been sent to members of the Textile Operating Executive of Georgia. The latter is an educational association, which was organized last fall by the superintendents and overseers in the mills of Georgia. The organization was first organized as the Georgia Textile Association, the name being changed to the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. The association plans to make itself a real force in Georgia and to work along lines similar to the work being done by the Southern Textile Association, the object being to increase the manufacturing knowledge and efficiency of its members.

R. W. Jennings, of West Point, is general chairman; C. P. Thompson, of Trion, vice-general chairman, and Robert W. Phillip, of Atlanta, is secretary-treasurer. The executive committee is composed of H. O. Davidson, Columbus; G. A. Franklin, Augusta; I. B. Grimes, LaGrange; R. M. Matthews, Thomaston and W. P. Phillips, Social Circle.

The questionnaire is the product of the committee appointed for this work at the September meeting in Atlanta, consisting of Mr. J. W. Hames, superintendent of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., as the chairman; Mr. G. R. Brook, superintendent of the Mary-Leila Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.; and Mr. C. M. Young, treasurer of the Georgia Webbing & Tape Company, Columbus, Ga.

The superintendents receiving this questionnaire are to reply to each question separately, giving their opinions on the different subjects as they are related to their own particular products and conditions.

The next meeting of the association will be held in the spring.

Opening.

1. Please give the following information concerning your plant: Length and grade of cotton used; number of spindles; number of looms. What is the finished product of your mill?

2. On your class of work, what method of opening have you adopted as the best?

3. Do you use the vertical or Crighton opener?

4. Do you use the vertical or Crighton opener in double or triple tandem?

5. If so, do you get better results with grid bars or the perforated screen? Why did you adopt the type used?

6. What is the difference in waste extracted with the grid bars wide open and one-half open?

7. What percentage of waste, through the cards, was taken out in the vertical opener?

8. What is the difference in the weight of waste taken out on the first and second vertical openers?

9. In the tandem use of the vertical opener, what speed of beaters are best on your type of work? Why? What speed is best when used singly?

10. What method have you for mixing roving and scavenger waste back into the regular stock?

11. Is it advisable to use humidifiers in the opener room? Why?

12. Users of Crighton or vertical openers claim the waste percentage through the cards is no greater than when not using them, but that the yarn is stronger and cleaner. How can this be so if more leaf and dirt are removed to make the yarn cleaner?

Pickers.

1. How many processes of picking do you use? What are the relative merits of two and three processes of picking on your class of work?

2. What kind of beaters do you use in each picker, and why?

3. How many beats per inch do you give? In the breaker? Intermediate? Finisher? Give reasons for adoption of these.

4. If you have installed the vertical opener, did you find it necessary to make any changes in your pickers, either in settings or speeds or in the number of processes? If so, what changes were necessary, and to what do you attribute the necessity for these changes?

5. What settings on the blade beaters and Kirschner beater do you find best for obtaining breaking strength? For obtaining cleanliness? Why?

6. Have you tried ball bearings on aprons? If so, what improvement did you get?

7. Are the evener motions on your pickers so adjusted as to make the necessary compensation with only three laps on the apron as would be the case with four laps on? If you have not made this experiment, please do so, and report any improvement you may find in the running of the work by this adjustment.

8. Should picker machines' exhaust fans be piped to the dust chamber in separate pipes or is it permissible to connect more than one or two machines on the same pipe?

9. What is the cause and prevention of split laps?

10. What percentage of variation should be allowed in the weights of finisher laps?

11. Should intermediate laps be weighed and a limit as to variation placed on them the same as on the finisher laps?

12. Should humidifiers be used in the picker room?

Cards.

1. Do you prefer a heavy lap with slow feed or a light lap with faster speed? Give reasons.

2. If you were going to reduce your carding, would you do it by reducing the speed of the doffer, the weight of the sliver, or the weight of the lap? Why?

3. Which is better, light or heavy grinding?

4. What is your experience with different settings, especially with reference to the breaking strength of yarn and cleanliness? What settings do you find best on the licker-in to cylinder; and feed plate to licker-in?

5. What draft do you find best?

6. What result is obtained by reversing the direction of the card flats?

7. What is your opinion of compressed air for the card room?

8. What is the best speed for the licker-in?

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9. Does it injure the staple to set the feed plae to a No. 7 gauge on one-inch staple?

Drawing.

1. How many doublings do you use on drawing?

2. Which do you find best for your work—one, two or three processes of drawing? Why?

3. At what speed do you run the front roll on drawing? What speed do you consider best for the front roll?

4. What draft do you consider the best on drawing frames?

Fly Frames.

1. What drafts would you use on slubbers, intermediates and fly frames for best results, and what benefit would these be to your spinning?

2. Where is the best place in the card room to make a change in order to maintain even numbers?

3. Have you tried exchanging the front steel rolls from right-hand frames to left-hand frames, and vice versa in preference to having the rolls re-fluted? If so, what are the benefits?

Spinning.

1. What draft do you find best? On single roving? On double roving?

2. Will standard twist in warp give a better breaking strength than one tooth over standard or one tooth under standard?

3. Which is best from the weaving standpoint and from the spinning standpoint—running the traverse on filling up slow or down slow?

4. What is the difference in evenness and breaking strength with single roving or double roving?

5. Which do you prefer for your work, No. 1 flange ring or No. 2 flange ring? Why?

6. Which do you prefer, tape drive or round band drive, and why? Is it possible to run with less twist with the tape drive?

7. Have you tried using wax or other dressing on the spinning bands or tapes?

8. Does it pay to have the spindles plumbed and the frames leveled and lined once a year, or does it do just as well to do this one year and set the spindles at the top the next year? In other words, do the results justify the expense of overhauling spinning thoroughly every year?

9. When "plumbing" spindles do you level the ring rails cross-ways as well as length-ways? How do you do this?

10. What is the best distance to set guide wires from the top of the spindles?

11. What size band do you use to drive your spindles; that is, how many bands to the pound? Is it made of roving or yarn? How many turns per inch in the roving and what size roving? What is the size of your whirls?

12. Do you oil lifting rods? If so, what kind of oil do you use—an animal or mineral?

13. Is it better to change travelers and oil spindles on a certain number of frames a day or have a special day set aside for doing this work?

14. What increase in production can be obtained by using filling wind on warp? What is the difference in breaking strength obtained?

15. Should yarn be sized and tested for break under same condition of humidity as it was spun? Give results of any tests you have made in this connection.

16. What causes one end of a shell roll to become fluted?

17. Which is the better method to run warper drums—forward or backward? Give your reasons?

U. S. in Lead in Silk Manufacture.

The United States is by far the largest silk consuming and manufacturing country of the world despite the fact that most of the raw material which is used in this line is brought half way around the globe, says the National City Bank Trade Record. Experts are quoted as saying that we are today importing 80 per cent of the raw silk of the world and using practically all of it in our own factories, for the quantity re-exported in the natural state is negligible.

Silk experts estimate that the quantity of raw silk entering the United States in the full year 1922 exceeds by 25 per cent that of the former high record year, 1921. If so, this would bring the 1922 total to 56,000,000 pounds against 28,000,000 in 1913, and 45,000,000 in 1919, when the silk factories of the country turned out \$688,000,000 worth of silk goods against \$254,000,000 in 1914 and \$107,000,000 in 1900. The total value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1919 was six times as great as that of 1900. The latest full month figures of the Department of Commerce, those of August, 1922, show the average import price of the raw silk entering the country in that month at \$7.14 per pound, against an annual average of \$3.15 per pound in 1913.

Values of the silk goods turned out by the factories of the country from year to year are, it must be remembered, those at the factory and by no means represent the sums paid by the consuming public. In fact, the head of a great silk manufacturing establishment of the United States is reported as estimating that over \$1,500,000,000 worth of silk manufactures were sold in the United States in 1922, and that the total for 1923 will be still larger.

The big increase in the output of four factories means that we are building up a considerable market abroad for the manufactures produced from this imported material. The value of silk manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1920 was approximately \$27,000,000, against a little over \$2,000,000 in the year preceding the war and while of course the 1921 figures are materially below those of 1920 the total value of silk manufactures exported six times as much as in the year preceding the war. Silk goods produced in the factories of the United States now go to over sixty countries and colonies, including considerable quantities sent to the countries from which we draw our raw silk, China and Japan.

The capital invested in the silk manufacturing industry of the United States was reported by the census of 1920 at \$533,000,000 as against \$210,000,000 in 1914 and \$81,000,000 in 1900. The sum paid in wages in the silk industry in 1919 was \$108,000,000, against \$47,000,000 in 1914 and \$20,000,000 in 1900.

Cotton Mill Talk.

(From The Bladen Journal.)
The fifth cotton mill is being built at Lumberton, another one at St. Elizabethtown.

Pauls, another at Bladenboro, strong

talk of one at Maxton, and talk of one at Clarkton, and another at

Mardi Gras Carnival

NEW ORLEANS MOBILE PENSACOLA
Feb. 8-13, 1923 Feb. 11-13, 1923 Feb. 10-13, 1923

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923.

C. E. Hutchison Group of Mills. Export and consumption.. 6,412,000

We regret very much that in compiling for our Annual Review Number last week the list of Southern mill groups operating 50,000 spindles and more, that we unintentionally omitted the group headed by C. E. Hutchison, of Mt. Holly, N. C. In this group are included the spinning plants and processing plant of the American Yarn and Processing Co., and the Union Mills at Maiden. The group has in operation a total of 56,184 spindles and is installing 3,264 additional spindles which will be in operation within the next 30 days.

Mr. Hutchison is president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and is one of the best known and most successful cotton mill executives in the South, and we are very sorry that his group of mills was omitted from the list published last week.

Half Way—Half Gone.

We have now reached the half way point in the cotton year which runs from August 1st to August 1st, and are in position to make definite forecasts based upon definite statistics.

We know that the carry-over in the United States on August 1st, 1922, was 2,828,000 bales and it is almost as definitely fixed that the crop will not exceed 9,750,000 bales, giving a total supply of 12,578,000 bales.

Estimating the January consumption of American mills at 550,000 bales we find that during the first quarter American mills consumed 1,556,698 bales and during the second quarter, 1,755,506 bales, making a total consumption of 3,212,000.

Exports for the first quarter were 1,440,000 and for the second quarter approximately 1,760,000 bales, making a total of 3,200,000.

Feb. 1st. Situation.

Carry over, Aug. 1, 1922...	2,828,000
1922 crop	9,750,000
Total supply	12,578,000

Remaining supply 6,166,000

Thus we see that we have exported and consumed 6,412,000 bales during the first six months and yet have only 6,166,000 available for the next six months, provided every bale can be dislodged from the hands of the farmers and speculative holders. It should also be remembered that new cotton is not available August 1st and the above statistics show no cotton for August consumption.

To make matters worse we find that consumption and exports are now upon a higher scale than 6,412,000 bales for six months because during the first three months there was considerable curtailment due to dull business.

A comparison of the three months periods is as follows:

Aug. 1st to Nov. 1st.

Consumption	1,555,000
Exports	1,441,000

Total	2,996,000
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Nov. 1st to Feb. 1st.

Consumption	1,760,000
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Exports	1,655,000
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Total	3,415,000
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Based upon the consumption and exports of the past three months 6,830,000 bales will be required to August 1, or approximately 8,000,000 until new cotton is available where as there are only 6,166,000 bales including every bale held by farmers, warehouses, mills and speculators.

Cotton to be raised in 1923, no matter how large the volume, can not be utilized to relieve the above stringency and the mill without its cotton that can feel secure under such circumstances must have a peculiar vision.

Since cotton has left the 16 cent mark the pessimists have cried aloud that advanced prices would reduce consumption and in answer to them we point to the fact that

THE WEAKNESS OF LABOR UNIONS

(Reprint from former issue of Southern Textile Bulletin.) We recognize the right of working men or any other men to form organizations or unions provided such organizations are founded upon honest principles and give due consideration to the rights of others.

The great underlying weakness of labor unions is that they have no motto of usefulness or service and that they never hesitate to trample upon the rights of other men.

"Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you" is the motto of the great Christian church and under that motto it has lived and grown through the ages.

Labor unionism stands in absolute defiance and contradiction of that motto.

One great organization has as its motto: "He who serves best, profits most," and under its efforts to live and work under that motto has grown in numbers and in the esteem of the world.

Union labor defies that motto and teaches its members to strive for the greatest profit, while giving as little service as possible.

Another great organization has as its motto: "We build" and as they have builded and helped their fellow men they have grown in number and in strength.

Union labor would prefer the motto: "We tear down," for they strive to tear down rather than to build.

Organizations have built churches and hospitals but there is no record of a single church or hospital having been built by a labor union.

Organizations have founded homes for orphans, homes for feeble minded, homes for cripples or homes for fallen women, but throughout the entire country not a single home of any kind with the exception of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs stands to show that a spirit of charity has pervaded any union labor organization.

There are homes for aged Masons, aged Elks, aged ministers, etc., in fact almost all organizations provide for their members who reach old age in poverty, but when the union cotton mill operative can no longer work and pay union dues, there is only the county poor house for him.

When a man joins a labor union he becomes a part of an organization whose principles are directly antagonistic to the principles and motto of the Christian church. He becomes a member of an organization that believes in the dishonest policy of giving as little service as possible for the greatest profit and that teaches that it is better to tear down than to build.

The great underlying defect of union labor organization is their unfairness and their absolute disregard for the rights of others.

They talk about liberty and their right to strike and yet they deny to others the right to work and frequently commit murder in order to prevent workers from continuing their regular labors.

Millions of dollars of other people's property have been destroyed and hundreds of men and women murdered or injured by union labor simply because other workers with different opinions desired to orderly pursue their daily labors as they have a right to do in any free country.

This is a terrible charge to place against any organization but any honest man who studies the matter will be forced to admit that it is a true indictment.

since cotton reached the 25 cent mark about November 1st, both consumption and exports have materially increased.

Don't Get Stamped.

A desperate effort is being made by the bears in all lines to stampede business and a particularly strong effort is being made to stampede the cotton and cotton goods markets.

The trouble between Germany and France is, of course, serious but its effect upon the United States or the affairs of the world is being greatly exaggerated.

Our trade with Europe except upon cotton and things that they must have is very small and war would increase rather than decrease their purchases provided they are able to make any.

Europe is paying nothing upon her debt to us and therefore we would be no worse off if relations were entirely suspended.

Something over forty years ago Germany conquered France and France was assessed with a large indemnity which Germany forced her to pay.

France is now determined that Germany shall pay at least part of

the indemnity assessed against her, and as Germany has tried in every way to avert payment France has occupied the Ruhr valley which is the great industrial section of Germany

France is not likely to get much in the way of payment but she has her hand at the throat of industrial Germany and we do not believe that she will turn loose until Germany is so industrially dead that France has nothing to fear from her for the next hundred years.

France will gladly waive the indemnity if she can feel that she can pursue her way without a German menace.

France will fail in her collection mission but we believe she will hold the Ruhr valley for many months or possibly years and what is today locked upon as a cause for a stampede will in time come to be looked upon as a matter of no unusual moment.

War may be declared and Russia and the Balkans may be mixed in but modern war can not be fought without money in large amounts and the United States, the only country that has the money, is sufficiently amused with making loans or ex-

(Continued on Next Page.)

Personal News

Henry B. Miller has accepted a position as overseer carding at the Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

George H. Parker has accepted a position as overseer spinning at the Forsyth (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Young has accepted the position of superintendent of the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

A. R. Small, of Darlington, S. C., has accepted a position with the Wateree Mills, Camden, S. C.

W. R. Owens, of Drayton, S. C., has accepted a position at Kannapolis, N. C.

W. J. Jennings has resigned as superintendent of the Gem Yarn Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

Mabry Hart has been elected president of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

Hugh F. Little has been elected treasurer of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

W. L. Morris has been elected secretary and assistant treasurer of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.

W. M. Sherard, general manager of the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C., was in Charlotte on business this week.

W. E. Childs has resigned his position with the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and is now with the Orr Mill, of the same place.

T. L. Saunders, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the Gem Yarn Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.

W. W. Gregg has been transferred from carder and spinner at the Klumac Mills, Salisbury, N. C., to superintendent of the Halifax Mill No. 2, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

W. A. LeRoy has resigned as card grader at the Noris Mills, Catechee, S. C., to become night overseer of carding at the Habersham Mills, Habersham, Ga.

A. M. Bates has resigned as overseer cloth room at the Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Adams Mills, Macon, Ga.

D. D. Little, of Spartanburg, S. C., has resigned as president of the Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C., and will devote all his time to the new Southern plant which the Appleton Mills will erect, and of which Mr. Little will be treasurer.

Don't Get Stamped.

(Continued From Preceding Page.)

tending credit to European countries.

Our prosperity of today is based upon our home trade which in turn is based upon shortage of supplies due to curtailment of buying during the past two years.

The situation in this country is healthy from every standpoint and we should not allow the pessimists to stampede us, simply because France is trying to make Germany pay.

If the German workmen prefer starvation to work, there are plenty of men in France to operate the mines and industries of the Ruhr valley.

The world trembled when Lenin and Trotsky took charge of Russia but they are there yet and all the dire predictions of the collapse of the political world have failed of fulfillment.

If war is announced in Europe and the bears raid the markets it will be the time to buy stocks and commodities particularly cotton for every war in the history of the world has advanced the price of commodities.

The wise man will not be stampeded into unloading his cotton or accepting lower prices for his goods or yarns.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Gastonia, N. C.—The Bahnsen Co., of Winston-Salem, N. C., has been awarded the contract for humidifying the Arkway Mills, one of the new reinforced concrete plants of the Gray-Separk chain.

Morganton, N. C.—The Burke Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by R. O. Huffman, A. P. Garrou and J. M. Brinkley.

Morganton, N. C.—The Earle Textile Company, which operates a knitting mill here, has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 authorized. T. B. Earle, F. Garrou and F. O. Huffman are the principal stockholders.

Wadesboro, N. C.—The committee appointed to select a name for the new cotton mill, after carefully considering the 50 names submitted, decided upon "The Wade Manufacturing Company" or the best name submitted in the contest. This name was given in honor of Col. Thomas Wade, a famous revolutionary day officer.

Belmont, N. C.—Offices of the Stowe Spinning company and of the Eagle Yarn mills at Belmont announced that construction of these mills, which were organized three years ago, would be started this spring. Both mills will manufacture fine yarn.

The Stowe Spinning Company has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, will have 22,000 spindles and the Eagle Mills whose capital is \$500,000, will have 10,000 spindles. S. P. Stowe is president and R. L. Stowe treasurer of the Stowe Company.

Belmont, N. C.—The annual stockholders meeting for the Acme, Sterling and Crescent mills were held at the mill office building in Belmont Thursday afternoon. The reports from each mill showed that they had had a very successful year, and the usual 5 per cent dividend checks were paid. The old officers and board of directors were re-elected for another year.

An unusually large number of stockholders were present at the meetings, including a number of men from Charlotte, Gastonia and other nearby towns. From Charlotte were: R. A. Dunn, Dr. R. L. Gibbon, Dr. W. O. Nisbet, W. C. Wilkinson, Jos R. Ross, W. H. Belk, and others; from Lincolnton, Mr. D. E. Rhyne, and from Gastonia, H. A. Query and B. H. Parker.

Laurens, S. C.—The Palmetto Manufacturing Company, the weave mill recently organized here, will be in operation within the next sixty days, it was stated by one of the officials of the new plant. Machinery for the mill has been ordered and is expected within the next few days. Construction of a number of homes for employees will begin in the near future.

Machinery for the new plant,

which was purchased from a mill at Gaffney, will be installed in a building formerly occupied by the Laurens Box and Crate Factory. The mill will begin with eighty-five looms but it is considered as likely that this number may be increased to 125 in the course of a few months. Albert Dial is president of the Palmetto Manufacturing company, which will operate the six mills for Laurens county. Two are located in this city, two in Clinton and one in Greenville.

Tallapoosa, Ga.—The Tallapoosa Mills, a local corporation capitalized at \$500,000, was sold recently to the William Whitman and company, of Boston, Mass., according to an announcement by the owners.

This sale is considered by local business men as the beginning of a new era in this section in that eastern mill owners at last recognize the advantages offered by the South and particularly this section of Georgia.

It is understood from representatives of the new owners that other eastern mill owners are planning immediate investment in Southern property.

The Tallopoosa Mills was organized sixteen years ago with a capital of \$200,000 raised by local business men. In the sixteen years of operation this has been built up to the present capital of \$500,000.

The new owners plan immediately to increase the working force to three 8 hour shifts, with a guarantee of employment of 325 men throughout the year.

C. E. Pearce, who organized the mills and has served since that time as superintendent, will continue at his old post under the new ownership. A. L. Jackson was president of the old company and A. V. Howe was secretary.

Enlarging the scale of work, as planned by the new owners, not only will give employment directly to more men, but will be of great benefit to all industry in this immediate vicinity.

William Whitman and Company, of Boston, Mass., are considered as one of the largest and most successful mill owners and operators in the New England states.

Great Falls, S. C.—The contract for the one thousand loom cotton mill, known as mill No. 3, will be

let on February 1. This mill will be one of the largest weave mills in the country, which will be equipped with the very latest improved looms. The building will be brick and concrete and will be a very attractive design of mill architecture. This mill will be located on an elevation that will make this mill visible for quite a distance.

The contract for the dwellings for this mill was awarded to the Minter Homes Company, Greenville, S. C., being 207 of these dwellings. This company has a large force of hands here now working on the erection of these dwellings, and quite a few of these are now well under way.

Stewart and Jones, who have the contract for grading for the side tract from Mill No. 2 to Mill No. 3, have had a large force on this work for several days, and are getting along nicely with this side track, which will be about half mile in length.

The Republic Cotton Mills, who under the supervision of Capt. W. H. Taylor, resident engineer, has a large force laying out and building streets in the new village for mill No. 3. Water and sewerage lines are being extended to this mill and its village.

Robert S. Mebane, president Republic Cotton Mills, it is understood officially, will approve plans for a large and up-to-date equipped office building for his mills. A site for this attractive office building has already been decided on. This office building will be equipped with the very latest office equipment.

When Mill No. 3 is completed and in full operation the population of Great Falls and immediate vicinity will be increased to five thousand or more.

New England Mills Face Trying Conditions.

Boston.—Textile manufacturers in New England are operating "under trying conditions," says the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, made public recently.

"Manufacturers in this district," the review says, "seem to be fairly well supplied with orders, so that the outlook for the next few months is comparatively good. Certain labor unions in the textile trade are, however, asking for a restoration of the cut in wages which was made late in 1920, generally amounting to 20 per cent, when the industrial depression was becoming severe. This request comes at a time when the cost of living remains near the lowest point during the recent business depression, with barely any upturn noticeable."

"Even disregarding the strike threat, the textile industry is operating under trying conditions. The supplies in this country of both raw cotton and wool are comparatively small, and as a consequence, the prices of both are relatively high. In as much as the product of both cotton and wool and worsted indus-

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tries is used mainly in the manufacture of everyday necessities of life, there seems to be ample reason for the manufacturers to be fearful of the results of further increases in the prices of finished textile goods.

Asking \$25,000 From the Pomona Mills Co.

Greensboro, N. C.—As the result of injuries alleged to have been sustained while operating a five-roller calendar machine for Pomona Mills, Inc., March 26, 1921, Dean Sutcliffe, who was at the time employed as a superintendent for this company, is asking for damages in the sum of \$25,000 according to his complaint, which was filed in the office of the clerk of Superior court. Pomona Mills, incorporated, is named as the defendant and is charged with carelessness and negligence.

In his complaint the plaintiff claims that he was working under the orders and direction of C. W. Causey, treasurer for the defendant, and that he was receiving an annual salary of \$4,000.

On March 25, 1921, the complaint states, Causey directed him to prepare a certain sample and submit same to him for inspection so that it could be sent to New York not later than Saturday noon, March 26. The plaintiff charges that in carrying out the orders he went to the five-roller calendar machine and after adjusting it noticed that the spreader roll, located on the front of the machine, failed to revolve.

Continuing in his complaint he states that he gave the outer surface of this roll a push and that it began to revolve properly. He then gave it a second start when his clothes were caught in the smaller of the two gears that draw the rolls. The plaintiff claims that he was almost drawn in between the gears of the machine.

He charges that as a result of this mishap his shoulder and collar bones were broken, the skin, muscles and ligaments of his arm and shoulder were torn and that his arm was pulled out of the socket.

The plaintiff as a result of the accident was taken to St. Leo's hospital where he remained until April. Frequent trips back to the hospital were necessary, he says, in order

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

that a new arm pit could be put in and that new flesh might be grafted on his shoulder and arm.

The defendant, the complaint charges, was negligent in that it failed to provide a safe machine and that it allowed the gears on the machine to be open and unguarded.

authority that as soon as the plant under way here is completed another large power plant will be erected at the Rocky Creek dam, which is only about two miles down the river from Great Falls.

Supt. Yow Assaulted.

Ashboro, N. C.—Rufus Yow, superintendent of the Central Falls Manufacturing Company, four miles northeast of Ashboro, is at his home in a critical condition while Farrell Bristow is held in the county jail charged with assaulting Mr. Yow.

Thursday Mr. Yow, it is said, discharged young Bristow after he (Bristow) had cursed the superintendent. Everything went off all right until Mr. Yow started home when he was, it is alleged, suddenly attacked by Bristow and a number of his companions. Bristow promptly submitted to the charge of an altercation before Justice of Peace E. P. Neighbors. He was fined and released.

But the high sheriff of Randolph is being talked without official apprehended Bristow and placed

him in jail. His arrest followed a physician's examination of Mr. Yow. The examination disclosed the fact that the injured man is in a very serious condition. He was badly mauled about the face and one of his eyes is badly injured. It is not known whether the assailants used anything other than their fists in beating their victim.

Mr. Yow, it is said, recognized Bristow beyond a shadow of doubt, but it is not known at present who the other men were.

Silk Manufacturers Get Beautiful Patterns From Nature.

At the autumn exposition and industrial arts exhibit recently held by Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago there was a remarkable display of fabric designs adapted from snow and frost crystal photographs.

For thirty-five years Wilson A. Bentley, of Jericho, Vt., has devoted his time to a scientific study of snowflakes, raindrops, dew and clouds. Of the more than 4,000 photomicrographs of snowflakes he has made, no two have ever been found to be exactly alike.

Bentley's snow and frost crystal photomicrographs are used by metal workers, aircraft shops, jewelers, textile and lace workers and in schools for studies in art and design.

"Snow and frost designs," says Mr. Bentley, "would furnish exquisite designs for chinaware, embroideries, metal ceilings or cathedral windows. Only recently I furnished some snow-crystal photographs for designs in the windows of a Boston church.

About two years ago Mr. John B. Taylor, of the designing department of the Phoenix Silk Company of New York began a study of snow and frost crystal photographs. The possibilities of their adaptation for decorations on silk and damasks appealed to him. Several designs were made and sent to the looms.

"They met with instant popularity," says Mr. Taylor. "Our goods carrying these designs were widely used, particularly for cloak and suit linings. They are among the most striking and beautiful designs we have."



For Sale or Lease—Charlotte, N. C. Factory Building

Substantial building, 50,000 square feet floor space. Wood floor on concrete base. Heating radiation. Fronts on hard-surfaced road and main line Southern Ry. 1 1/2 miles from center of city. 5-acre lot. Additional land available at reasonable price. City water. Electric current. City labor available. No city taxes. Price only 1/4 original cost, or for lease on attractive basis for term of years. For full information address.

E. C. Griffith Co., Desk C, Charlotte, N. C.



Manufacturers of
Spools of Every Description
Speeders, Skewers, Warp and
Filling Bobbins, Twister
Bobbins, Northrop Loom
Bobbins

Walter L. Parker Co.
LOWELL, MASS.
WE SPECIALIZE IN
NEW MILL EQUIPMENT

Southern Representative
Charlotte Supply Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into
the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made easy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

P. D. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

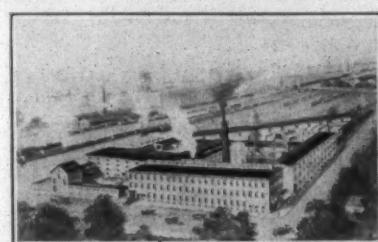
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Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

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ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES

LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.

ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ST ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

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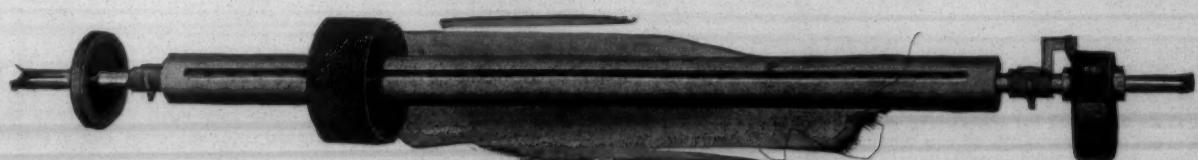
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**PAINT PIGMENT**

A paint pigment, to do effectively the work for which it is intended, must have certain vital properties, some of which are:

- 1—It must be inert—that is, it shall not undergo any chemical change in use.
- 2—It must aid in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle.
- 3—It must increase the thickness of the paint film to afford better protection.
- 4—It must have long life to maintain unimpaired the above properties.

All of these conditions are met fully by flake silica-graphite, the pigment used in Dixon's Silica-Graphite Paint. This pigment is mined naturally combined and therein lies the secret, for experience has shown that a mechanical mixture will not perform these vital functions.

Write for our Technical Booklet No 176-B. It will show how and why silica-graphite is a better pigment.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY

Jersey City New Jersey
Established 1827

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY**Passenger Schedules**

Effective January 28, 1923

Charlotte, N. C.

Daily Except as Shown

Lv. 7:30 A. M.—Raleigh and intermediate points. Connecting for Belhaven, Norfolk and intermediate points.

For tickets, Pullman reservations and information address or apply to

J. K. POWELL, DTA
P. A. JENKINS, CTA

District Sales Manager Wanted.

To take charge of establishing dyestuff business in sulphur colors in Southern territory—headquarters at Charlotte, N. C. Only one with established record need apply. J. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

CHARLOTTE DOUBLE LOOP (HOOK)**CARD BANDS**

BEST BY TEST

Also Spinning, Spooling and Twisting Bands
When ordering card bands state make of card and size of doffer. With this information we guarantee correct fit, both diameter and length, of any band for any make of card.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BANDING MILL
Box 44 Charlotte, N. C.

Superintendent of Weaving.
Wanted:—Superintendent of weaving, including warping, slashing, and winding, for a novelty mill making fancy dobby and box patterns from fine combed yarns and artificial Silk. In applying, state fully past experience, (giving make and description of looms), and state whether you have ever done any actual "fixing." State present salary and if possible send sample of cloth you are familiar with. Do not bluff. Southern location; ideal climate; good salary to start with, and good opportunity for advancement to anyone who knows his business and willing to work hard. Address, A. X. M., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

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BEST for CLEANING
MILL FLOORS
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Send Us Your Order To-day

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Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 80 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, waterproof and clean—no cracks for dirt to sift through.

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Our Service is Quick
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Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On
Thomas' WESD Grate Bars

For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft

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Gum Tragason Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragason is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY
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Seamless—and as smooth as glass**INSIDE AND OUT****Strong Turned Over Top—****Clear Entrance and Exit**

In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the sliver always coils up evenly inside. We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now.

Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cans that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles.

We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY

Sole proprietors and manufacturers

New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

C. C. Bell, Vice-President,

Resident Manager

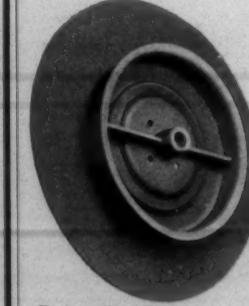
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Factories at Wilmington and Newark, Delaware



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Patents Pending
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LOOM BEAM HEADS
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(SPLIT AND SOLID)
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Morehead Back-to-Boiler SYSTEM Keeps Steam Lines Drained

It's because steam heated equipment and steam lines are drained of all condensation and returned direct to boilers without steam pumps that the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System is reducing fuel consumption 20 per cent.

Write for complete information.

MOREHEAD MANUFACTURING CO.
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SEABOARD Air Line Railway

ANNOUNCES

Winter Excursion Rates

To
FLORIDA POINTS
and
HAVANA CUBA

Tickets on sale October 1st, 1922, to April 30th, 1923, with final limit to June 15th, 1923.

Important Winter schedules effective November 12th, 1922, with through sleeping car lines to Florida's East and West Coast Resorts.

For further information, Pullman reservations, etc., call on nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. W. LONG,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

Thursday, February 1, 1923

Saco-Lowell Shops, Repair and Supply Dept., and General Southern Offices, Charlotte, N. C.

(Continued From Page 7.)

company, as well as to be an attractive and comfortable place in which to receive business friends.

In the design of this building the engineers, Lockwood, Greene & Company, have adopted a combination of mill construction with steel beams and cast iron columns for the shop, and reinforced concrete for the office.

The offices for the Southern Agent and his associates will be located on the second floor and approached from Mint street. On this floor there will be a large reception room finished with hardwood floors and walls of imitation Caen stone. The trim throughout the second floor will be of birch and all partitions of hollow tile. The sketch accompanying this description will give a good idea of the arrangement of these offices.

The Southern business of the Saco-Lowell Shops is in charge of Rogers W. Davis, Southern Agent. Associated with him as selling agents in Charlotte are U. S. Washburn, F. P. Brooks, and D. W. Hunter. The branch sales office at Greenville, S. C., is in charge of Walter W. Gayle, with John L. Graves as selling agent.

The erection in the mills in the South of all the machinery products of the company, is handled through this Southern office and is in charge of H. C. Cole, Superintendent of Erection, with several special assistants and foremen, and a large force of expert erectors.

The repair work is in charge of W. E. Harvell, Foreman, who has had charge of this work in Charlotte for more than twenty years.

The first textile machinery agent established in the South was a representative of this Company, and they are again pioneers in the establishment of a plant in the South. The plans for the development of this plant in the South are in keeping with the steady consistent growth and progress of this Company from its earliest beginning and with its premier position in the textile machinery business of America.

No Danger of Over Production.

(Continued from Page 10.) dry goods is well developed and the jobber serves the public by cheapening distribution. He buys ahead when business is poor, thereby supplying work when it is wanted. His stocks are a reservoir when transportation conditions are bad.

The successful retailer has learned that this success lies in small stocks and big turnover. He wishes to keep a varied and absolutely fresh stock. He must depend on the jobber to obtain his supplies on the spot when he wants them. One of the largest and most successful retailers in this country will sometimes buy three pieces a day of one well known brand. Three times in one day the buyer sent across the street for a piece rather than increase his stock. This is the service that the modern jobber makes possible and the other great service is

that of placing advance orders so that the mills can run steadily and furnish steady employment. At this point let me call attention to the high grade manner in which the dry goods jobbers observes his contracts. In the "wave of cancellations" which took place in 1920 the jobber stands out as a rock. He 'kept his word,' took his goods, and paid his bills like a man in spite of serious losses.

Improvement in American Goods.

A notable development of this time is the improvement in quality of cotton goods manufactured in this country. There can be no question but that the American public have become educated to quality. Two factors have had much to do with this. First: The automobile and improved roads have made it possible for the farmer to 'shop around' and not necessarily depend on the corner store. Second: The woman's magazine and its educational work. The public today insist on quality and are willing to pay for it. They do not want junk at any price. Along with this development naturally there has come a tremendous increase in the demand for high grade, branded merchandise where the standard has been not only maintained but steadily raised. It has been interesting to observe that, during the recent depression, quality merchandise moved in greater volume than ever before and especially in those branded lines on which the public has learned to depend. It is safer today for a jobber to have in stock high grade quality merchandise, which is known to the public, rather than low priced goods

Value of Suggestion.

"The bigger a man is, the more open his mind is to worth-while ideas."

It is in the belief that by far the major number of Mill men are open to worth-while ideas that we are encouraged to continue our endeavors to have you realize that **WYANDOTTE TEXTILE SODA** **WYANDOTTE CONCENTRATED ASH** **WYANDOTTE KIER BOILING SPECIAL**

possess distinctive properties, properties that are every day proving worth-while to their many mill users.

When any products can do what they are doing under almost innumerable conditions, it seems reasonable to believe they can repeat the same results for you.

Are we justified in any other support until actual tests prove it otherwise, consequently in asking from every non-user of these products a fair, open-minded test, are we expecting too much? Order from your supply house, or write us for further information.



**THE J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.,
Wyandotte, Michigan**

Announcing the consolidation of the National Fibre & Insulation Co. The Keystone Fibre Co. and the Ameri- can Vulvanized Fibre Co.

In order that we may unify our efforts to better serve our customers and through them the public—we have consolidated and in the future will be known as the

**NATIONAL VUL-
CANIZED FIBRE
CO.**
of Wilmington, Del.



MI-CLEANER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Offce

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleaner, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

which are unknown. A few weeks ago a friend of mine, who has run a great mill for nearly 50 years, made the remark that his product of 20 years ago would not be considered deliverable today.

Public Wants Quality.

"Only 12 years ago an experienced salesman made the statement that the public would not pay for fast colors. Today they are not only paying for them but don't want anything else. Just stop and think of the tremendous demand today for the highest quality of combed yarn ginghams. Note that on such goods as blankets and bed sheets the public insist on the highest quality and also full sizes—short and narrow blankets and sheets are no longer wanted just because they cost a few cents less a piece. The jobber no longer seeks for something about as good and a few cents cheaper; he realizes that the public wants better merchandise. He insists that the manufacturer turn his looms to better and higher grade fabrics and the most up-to-date styles and colorings.

"The future of the jobber, who carries well known, high grade merchandise, is assured. He must be a judge of economic conditions and able to gauge future demand. He will depend more on keeping his stock in shape to promptly supply the demands of the public through the retailer. He will be a real force in improving the quality and styling of merchandise.

Textile Colorists See Lamp Test for Fastness.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Colorists & Chemists, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, L. J. Buttolph, of the Cooper-Hewitt Electrical Company, described the uses of the new Uviarc lamp produced by his company in testing colors for fastness. Mr. Buttolph demonstrated his explanations with a lamp he had set up in Exhibit Room A, where the meeting took place.

Routine business was transacted, and the members gave some consideration to the possibilities of determining a satisfactory source of artificial light for the testing of dyes. So far it has been difficult to secure any artificial lighting arrangement or lamp that would give results comparable to those obtained from daylight, but the research committee of the national body has been investigating along such lines for some time and will report at the next meeting of the parent organization.

Wanted.

A good loom-fixer who can fix 36" E and 40" P. Model Draper Looms running medium weight Duck and Osnaburgs.

Apply to D. W. Lance, Supt., Monticello Cotton Mills, Monticello, Ark.

Dyer Wanted.

Wanted: Man who understands dyeing—chain work, direct and sulphur colors. Address, J. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.



The Standard of Excellence
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
Ribbon Lap Machines
Comber Draw Boxes

Detaching Roll for Combers
Drawing Frames
Slubbers
Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



ACCOUNTS of Southern Textile Mills solicited.

Shippers' Trade Acceptances Especially Invited

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NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION

CHARLESTON, S. C.

RESOURCES : OVER : \$10,000,000

Attention

Manufacturers of Single-Ply Yarns

We have some Fales & Jenks and Whitin Twisters 1½" and 2" Rings for sale. With the present difference in price of single ply and 2-ply yarns don't you think it would pay you to install Twisters? Figure it out and ask us for price, description, etc., of the Twisters we are offering for sale. Victor-Monaghan Co., Apalachee Plant, Greer, S. C.

A PURE SALT

UNEQUALED FOR DYE VATS
MYLES SALT CO., LTD. New Orleans, U. S. A.

Cotton Notes

Finds Way to Improve Cotton Seed Lower California Cotton May Be Only 60,000 Bales.

Washington.—A process of removing from cottonseed the lint which adheres after cotton is ginned, so as to improve the seed for planting purposes has been discovered by Loren G. Polhamus of the bureau of plant industry, and a public service patent has been granted at the request of the department of agriculture. The new process makes use of gaseous hydrochloric acid, and experiments are being conducted by Mr. Polhamus near San Diego, California, to develop it on a scale that can be used generally for preparing seed for planting, and to determine whether the process can be used commercially on cottonseed in the production of linter cotton.

No safe and practical process of chemically delinting large quantities of cottonseed has been developed but exposure of the dry seed to hydrochloric acid disintegrates the lint obviating the wetting, washing and drying seed as is necessary in a suggested treatment with sulphuric acid. The thorough cleaning of the seed by the new process facilitates prompt germination which aids in securing full stands of cotton and avoids clogging of planting machines.

Washington, D. C.—The Lower California cotton crop is considerably less than previous estimates, according to a report from American Consul H. C. Vonstruve at Mexicali, Mexico. The yield of the district will not be more than 60,000 bales, the report indicates, whereas early estimates put the figure at 90,000 bales.

Exports to the United States declared at Mexicali up to and including December 31, were 29,917 standard bales, and reports from gins handling the entire crop show that up to December 31, there had been ginned 41,886 bales.

Austrian Textile Mills Restrict Operations.

Spinning and weaving mills in Upper and Lower Austria have reduced work to three days a week. Although mills in Tyrol and Vorarlberg are still working on full time, it is believed they will be obliged to restrict their output owing to lack of markets and inland sales. The silk and lace industries are only able to work from 24 to 32 hours weekly.

GOTTON

JNO. L. ROBINSON & CO.
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Home Office—Memphis, Tenn.
COTTON BRANDED "BIG BOY"
ROBINSON & BAGGETT, Agents
Charlotte, N. C.

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COTTON
Salisbury, N. C.
We Try to Represent the Best Shippers in the Cotton Belt

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S. B. WILSON & COMPANY
COTTON
STAPLES AND BENDERS A SPECIALTY
MEMPHIS, TENN. CLARKSDALE, MISS.
Arthur H. Fuller, Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

RANKINS-ADAMS CO.
GASTONIA, N. C.
WE SPECIALIZE IN STAPLES
Local and Postal Phones
Codes—Shepperson's 1878-81

A. N. MEANS
COTTON
ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND SHORT COTTON
Bell and Postal Phones
Gastonia, N. C.



LOUIS WOODS, JR., & COMPANY Cotton Merchants

All Kinds of Raw Cotton, Low Grades Especially
Types and Samples Sent on Request
Phones: Main 5417-7705 Postal L. D.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WARWICK-AIKEN & COMPANY COTTON MISSISSIPPI, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE COTTON OF SUPERIOR QUALITY MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

ROBERTS, CARTER & COMPANY
Shippers of Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee Cottons
Ask your broker for ROBERTS Cotton, it pays
MEMPHIS, TENN.



BELL BROTHERS & COMPANY

Successors to BELL-SHAW CO.
Dallas, Texas
COTTON SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
Branches—Houston, Brownwood, Sweetwater, Corsicana, Stamford, Texas
and Oklahoma City and Hobart, Okla.

W. J. BRITTON & CO.

RIVERS, BENDERS and STAPLE
COTTON
104 S. Front St.
Memphis, Tenn., U. S. A.

BARNWELL & COMPANY

Staple Cotton
MISSISSIPPI and ARKANSAS
Have Been Making Satisfactory
Shipments Since 1886
MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Week's Cotton Trade.

Wide fluctuations occurred in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts during the week ending January 26, with final prices down 1-8 to 1-2 cent per pound, compared with those of January 19. Hedging of spot cotton and liquidation of long contracts were some of the attributable causes for the decline. Reports from the dry goods centers indicate a continued good demand for cotton fabrics at the advanced prices.

Sales of spot cotton in the South were comparatively large and exports are now only about 150,000 bales below the figures of last season for the period August 1 to January 26. Should the ginnings for the remainder of this season (to March 20) be about the same as those for last year the indicated crop for this season would be around 9,718,000 running bales.

The price for middling in 10 of the spot markets was 27.84c per pound as compared with 27.94c on January 19. March future contracts at New York declined 45 points.

Exports for the week amounted to 73,423 bales, as compared with 101,498 bales last week and 82,403 for the corresponding period last year.

Certified stock at New York on January 26 was 60,162 bales, and at New Orleans, 29,285 bales. Total stocks all kinds at New York, 75,767 bales, and at New Orleans, 221,201 bales.

New York future contracts closed January 25: March 27.75c, May 27.96c, July 27.77c, October 25.30c, December 25.00. New Orleans closed:

March 27.30c, May 27.37c, July 27.21c, October 24.76c, December 24.48. New Orleans spot cotton 28.25c per pound.

Cotton movement from August 1 to January 26:

	1923	1922
Bales	Bales	
Port receipts	4,374,928	3,806,031
Port stocks	949,398	1,229,063
Interior receipts ..	6,088,555	5,237,696
Interior stocks ..	1,224,059	1,516,756
Into sight	7,971,705	6,923,042
Northern spinners takings	1,482,775	1,441,663
Southern spinners takings... ..	3,076,156	2,295,014
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,453,457	4,322,285

British Cotton Industry Curtails Operations

Since October, British mills spinning American cotton have operated on a restricted schedule of four days a week, stopping on Saturdays and Mondays. The Cotton Spinners Federation voted to continue on this basis throughout January. Sectionalizing, which was definitely defeated by vote of the Federation, will—in the opinion of the Manchester Guardian—gradually come about during 1923. This policy, they think, will be dictated by the reluctance of firms in those sections of the trade which are prosperous to adopt short time operations, and the natural willingness of other mills, either doing an unprofitable business or very little business of any sort, to discontinue operations, says Trade Commissioner Hugh D. Butler, London, in a report to the Commerce Department.

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New York future contracts closed January 25: March 27.75c, May 27.96c, July 27.77c, October 25.30c, December 25.00. New Orleans closed:

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were firm and active during the week. Buying covered a wide variety of goods, with increasing business noted from retailers and wholesalers. Higher cotton and the rise in bleached goods has developed more buying in this division. Printed dress goods, fancy shirtings and similar goods are receiving more attention from buyers and some very substantial orders are coming through.

Sheetings and prints were higher at the end of the week, although business was a trifle slower than during the first part of the week. Sheetings were in better demand than prints. Narrow prints sold at an advance of 1-8 cent a yard and prices on wide goods were very firm when spot and nearby deliveries were wanted.

Narrow print cloths advanced to a basis of 8 cent for 27 inch 64x60s on moderate sales. For 9.50 narrow cloths 6 5-8c was paid. There was some small business done on wide cloths at full prices based on 11c for 64x60s and 9 1-2 cent for 60x48s.

Sheetings sold more freely than print cloths. For 31-inch 5-yard goos 10 1-2 cent was paid for contract deliveries in fair quantities. Sales of 4yard 56x60s were made at 12 3-4 cent. Sales of 6.15s were made at 8 5-8 cent, with some mills asking 1-8 cent more for choice goods. Sales of 4.25s were made at 11 3-4 cents.

Pajama checks for spot delivery sold at 11 3-4 cents, with some mills holding out for 12 cent for the 72x80s.

A scattering business was done on twills, sateens and voiles. There was some further business on combed yarn goods in the general markets and it was stated that some mills have booked a substantial volume of orders this week in a quiet way.

Mill prices on combed lawns, have been strengthening, slowly but gradually. For spots of 40-inch, 72x68s, 9.50 yard, 13 cents was paid. 19 cents for spots of 40-inch, 96x100, 7.00 yard. One story told of 19 1-2 paid for a choice make of 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard. In 68x56, 11.00 yard, organdie, 12 cents is reported as the best Eastern mill price, with some asking one-quarter. Some 34-inch, 64x72s, 6.40 yard pongee sold at 13 1-2, on contract; 17 cents paid for spots of certain 34-inch, 72x100, 7.44 yard.

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Capital \$300,000

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The tendency is to advance prices on tire fabrics, although business this week has not been such as to uncover any material changes in quotations from a week ago. Nominal, the market should be higher than last week, based upon the new levels touched by raw cotton. The majority of mills are understood to be well fixed on production for the next three or four months. Several Southern mills state they are practically sold up to July and in some instances are ready to consider the later months. This condition is by no means general and even those "sold up" state they can probably manage to take care of small orders by "squeezing." One Southern plant advises that it has been contemplating operation of a full night force.

Generally, mills are not particularly anxious to operate beyond July and neither are the greater number of tire manufacturers ready to anticipate their more distant wants. As a matter of fact, the outlook is for a strict maintenance of the cautious buying that has characterized their activities right along. Advancing fabric prices, the crude rubber situation and the uncertainty about tire prices, are factors responsible for any tightening of buying policy now apparent.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths—	
28-inch, 64x64s	8½
Grays goods—	
38 1-2 in., 64x64s	11½
39-in., 68x72s	12
39-in., 80x80s	14½
Brown sheetings—	
3-yard	15½
4-yard	13¾
So. Stnd.	16½
Ticking, 8-ounce	30
Denims, 2.20	23a24
Staple ginghams	17¾
Dress ginghams	21¼a24
Standard prints	11

Wool Made into Fur in Australia.

A newly invented process, whereby certain kinds of fleeces, not well adapted to spinning, can be manufactured into a rich fur-like material, which is supposed to present a valuable hygienic advantage over skin furs for clothing because the material is mounted on a wool foundation, is reported by Consul General T. W. Sammons, from Austria. The inventor claims that this material has an excellent appearance, that it is suitable for all purposes for which fur is utilized and for clothing where the utmost warmth, the least weight, and the maximum of protection are demanded.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The week was an active one in the cotton yarn market, with prices firm on a rising market. There were many buyers for all classes of yarn. Prices moved up from day to day during the week, although the advance appeared to be checked at the end of the week and higher higher quotations were made on Saturday. There were some reports of stock sales at prices under what mills would accept. There were some reports of stock sales at prices under what mills would accept. Dealers who bought yarn some time ago were able to sell at a good profit and still do business under spinners' prices, although stocks of yarn in this market have grown steadily smaller during the past few weeks. It is believed that yarn prices will again rise this week, especially if cotton continues to advance and reaches the 30-cent mark, which is freely predicted in some quarters.

Users of hard twisted yarns were good buyers during the week. The mills making plush goods have good business on hand and were active buyers of 14s single warps and 30s two-ply warps. The underwear trade is well covered on yarns for nearby requirements, but sent many inquiries into the market last week covering deliveries up to July and further, but neither mills nor dealers appear interested in business further ahead than June.

The demand for combed yarns is still unsatisfactory and prices show considerable irregularity. In some instances, prices have advanced beyond published quotations, and in others spot sales have been below these figures.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
10s	44 a45
12s to 14s	46 a48
2-ply 20s	54 a-
2-ply 24s	57 a58
2-ply 26s	58 a59
2-ply 30s	65 a-
2-ply 40s	70 a-
2-ply 50s	82 a84
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
5s to 8s	43 a44
10s to 12s	45 a46½
14s	47 a-
16s	48 a49
20s	51 a52
24s	57 a58
30s	60 a62
36s	67 a68
40s	70 a-
40s ex	75 a-
50s	82 a-
60s	92 a-
Carpet—2, 3 and 4-ply	42 a-
5-ply	42 a-
Tinged Insulation Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	41 a-
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	42½ a-
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	42 a-

	Duck Yarns.
3, 4 and 5-ply	43 a44
8s	44 a45
10s	44 a45
12s	46 a-
3, 4 and 5-ply	49 a50
16s	51 a-
	Southern Single Chain Warps.
6s to 10s	44 a45
12s	47 a-
14s	47 a47½
16s	48½ a49½
20s	50½ a51
24s	53 a53½
26s	56 a56½
30s	59 a-
40s	68 a69
	Southern Single Skeins.
6s to 8s	43½ a44
10s	44½ a-
12s	45 a-
14s	46 a-
16s	48 a-
20s	50 a50½
24s	53 a-
26s	55 a56
30s	59 a-
	Southern Frame Cones.
8s	43 a-
10s	43½ a-
12s	45 a-
14s	45½ a-
16s	46 a-
18s	46 a46½
20s	48 a-
22s	48½ a-
24s	48½ a49
26s	52 a-
30s dbl crd	54 a55
30s tying in	55 a57
40s	65 a-
	Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.
2-ply 30s	70 a-
2-ply 36s	78 a-
2-ply 40s	80 a-
2-ply 50s	90 a-
2-ply 60s	1 05a-
2-ply 70s	1 10a1 15
2-ply 80s	1 25a1 30
	Combed Peeler Cones.
10s	53 a-
12s	54 a-
16s	56 a-
18s	57 a-
20s	58 a-
22s	59 a-
24s	60 a-
26s	61 a-
28s	68 a-
30s	74 a-
32s	76 a-
34s	77 a-

Increased American Purchases of Cape Wool.

Exports from Port Elizabeth to the United States during November were 392,924 pounds of scoured wools and 756,753 pounds of grease wools compared with 145,821 pounds and 178,889 pounds, respectively, in October. Prices showed a slightly easier tendency early in November, although there was strong competition for the finer grades. Heavier grades of wool were neglected. Some improvement was noted toward the end of the month but the results of the municipal sales show a rather low ratio between qualities sold and offered, according to Consul Monnett B. Davis, Port Elizabeth.

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All of this equipment has never been assembled and consequently is perfectly new. It was purchased for the dyeing of certain fabrics we are not making and for this reason the equipment was never installed.

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During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

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WANT position as overseer carding. Settled man of good habits, well trained and of long practical experience. First class references. Address No. 3646.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider well paying place as carder or spinner. Experienced superintendent who has handled some of the best jobs in the South. A-1 references. Address No. 3647.

WANT position as superintendent in mill requiring services of thoroughly competent man, on yarn or cloth. Married, temperate, hard worker and economical, can secure results. Over 10 years as superintendent of best mills. Best of references. Address No. 3648.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer large weave room. Long experience in both positions. Efficient, practical and can get fine results. Best of references. Address No. 3649.

WANT position as carder, spinner or both, or superintendent of 30,000 spindles. Now running 56,000-spindle spinning room. On present job for three years, and am giving satisfaction, but have excellent reason for wanting to change. References. Address No. 3651.

WANT position as carder, or would take second hand in large room. Good man who thoroughly understands card room in every particular. Address No. 3652.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill, weave plant preferred, or assistant superintendent in large mill. Competent to handle either place. Good references. Address No. 3653.

WANT position as carder and spinner, or both. Long practical experience, good manager of help, excellent references. Address No. 3654.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinning. Now employed in first class mill, but want larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3655.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Long experience in large mill shops, can handle either steam or electric plant. Good references. Address No. 3657.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill, or as assistant superintendent or weaver in large mill, either plain or fancy work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3658.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Experienced on plain and fancy goods, know how to get quality production at low cost. Good references. Address No. 3659.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in room having 784 looms, with dobby heads on 448 of them. Age 35, long experience as loom fixer, second hand and assistant superintendent. Familiar with plain and drill goods, pajamas, checks, shirting, skirting, sateen, gabardine, marquisets and other goods woven on plain and dobby looms. I. C. S. graduate. Best of references. Address No. 3660.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Good man of long experience who can successfully handle your mill or spinning room. Address No. 3661.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as such in number of large mills in South and can give good references showing ability and character. Address No. 3662.

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WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Fine references. Address No. 3664.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and am first class weaver in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3665.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want larger job. Address No. 3666.

WANTED—Clerical position by married man, four years' mill work. Competent for paymaster or buyer of supplies. Thoroughly familiar with general office work. Address 3667.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed, but wish larger place. Familiar with wide variety of fabrics and can give references to show character and past record. Address No. 3668.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully handled during past six years one of the best mills in the South. Have excellent reasons for making a change. Wish to correspond with mill needing high class man, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of mill. Address No. 3669.

WANT position as card room overseer or master mechanic, or both in small mill. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3670.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and am capable, practical man who has always gotten results. Good references to show excellent past record. Address No. 3671.

WANT position as roller coverer. Long experience in this work enables me to take charge of your shop and do your work efficiently. Fine references. Address No. 3672.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now have night job, but wish day run. Twenty-six years experience as weaver, 11 years as overseer. Can handle help well. Prefer job with Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3673.

WANT position as superintendent or would take carding and spinning. Textile college graduate, long practical experience in good mills. Excellent references. Address No. 3674.

WANT position, any size mill, as overseer carding and spinning. Colored or white work. Several years' experience as overhauler of carding, spinning and weaving. A-1 references. Address No. 3675.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Many years' experience in both positions. Am thoroughly qualified to handle mill on efficient basis. Best of references. Address No. 3676.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving plant, or overseer weaving. Married, age 39. Good references. Address No. 3677.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer in South Carolina and can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3678.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Long experience on both jobs and can show excellent record. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3679.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take overseer carding. Have been overseer for long term of years and thoroughly understand my business. Good references. Address No. 3680.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on fancy colored goods, sheetings, drills, can handle either Draper or Crompton and Knowles looms. Age 47, have been family. Best of references. Have been in weave room 39 years, 18 years as overseer. Address No. 3781.

WANT position as overseer carding. Hard working, competent man, who has had necessary experience to handle card room on efficient basis. References. Address No. 3782.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Plain or fancy work, familiar with all Southern made goods. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3683.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain goods preferred. Capable, experienced man with excellent record. Good references. Address No. 3684.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long practical experience in number of good mills. Now employed.

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WANT position as carder, spinner, or both. Have had long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can show excellent record and qualifications. Dependable man of settled habits who ability to handle job. Address No. 3686.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Age 48, married, 20 years' experience as carder and spinner on both white and colored work. Now employed as carder. Good manager of help and have fine references. Address No. 3687.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of long experience and can show results on job. Good habits and hard worker. Best of references. Address No. 3688.

WANT position as overseer carding, or second hand in large room. I. C. S. graduate, good character and man of settled habits. Steady and experienced worker. Address No. 3689.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thorough and practical man and can handle anything in the mill. Have handled some of best mills in South. Now employed, but want better equipped plant. Address No. 3690.

WANT position as overseer spinning with medium sized mill making hosiery yarn. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 3691.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief electrician. Eight years' practical experience in various mills and power companies and can handle any trouble that comes up in my department. Excellent references. Address No. 3693.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Capable, experienced man of long mill experience and am specialist in carding and spinning. References. Address No. 3694.

WANT position as overseer carding on carded or combed work. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Married, age 35, have family. Address No. 3695.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Piedmont section preferred. Ten years in cloth room, being overseer at two mills. Experienced on all kinds of white goods. Business college education. Fine references. Age 36, married, family of four. Address No. 3696.

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WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, sober, good habits. Can handle plain work and get quality and quantity production. Two years as second hand. Can change on short notice. References. Address No. 3700.

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WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Practical man of long experience, thoroughly capable of handling card room or mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3702.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years' experience as head erector man for Draper Corporation. Now employed as second hand in room with 729 Draper looms. Graduate of I. C. S. course in designing. Would not consider less than \$40 per week. First class references. Address No. 3703.

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WANT position as superintendent, weaver or spinner. Long record of satisfactory service in good mills. Address No. 3706.

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WANT position as overseer spinning, or will take second hand's place in large mill. Practical spinner of long experience on all grades of spinning. Best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3707.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Long experience and am not afraid of run down job. Prefer print cloth mill. Excellent references. Address No. 3708.

WANT position as cloth room overseer, or spinning clerk. Have had 25 years in cloth room and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3709.

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WANT position as carder, or would consider second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer. Long experience as overseer and second hand. Age 33, can furnish good references. Address No. 3715.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have been in present place for four years, but wish larger job. Excellent references. Address No. 3716.

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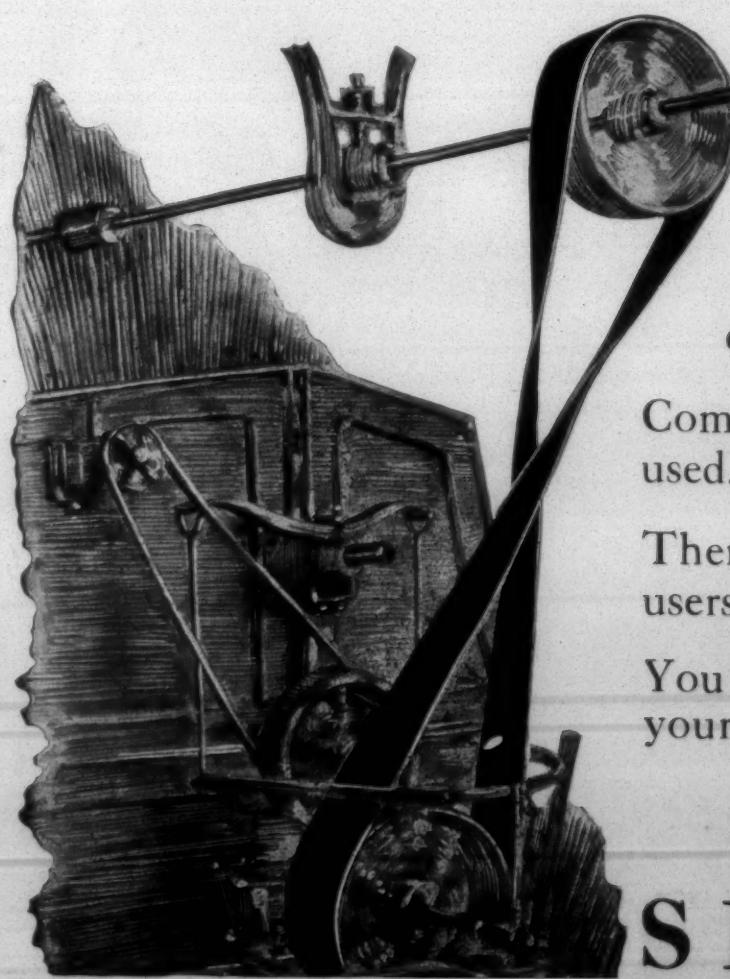
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